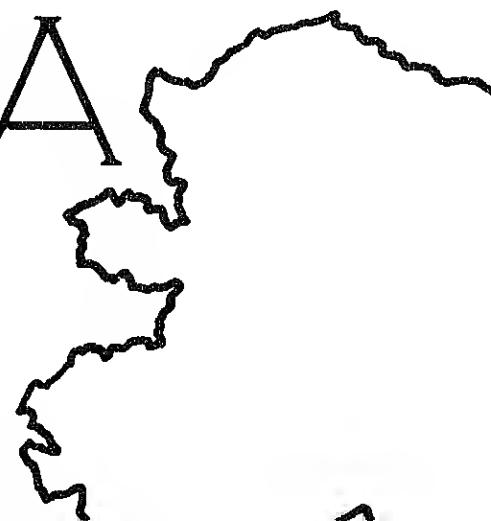


EAST ELEVATION

# CHISANA

HISTORIC  
STRUCTURE  
REPORT



e greatly appreciate the contributions of the following people:  
Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve staff, especially Chuck  
Judge, Superintendent; Bill Paleck, Chief Ranger; Ross Rice, District  
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is report was prepared to meet the immediate needs of a developing park and to stabilize and restore significant cultural sources. Existing condition drawings prepared to Historic American Buildings Survey standards and Emergency Stabilization Treatments have been prepared for three historic structures in historic Chisana Townsite. These three structures are identified as U.S. Commissioner's Court, U.S. Commissioner's Residence and men's Jail. Due to the simplicity of these structures the treatment presented in this report should be sufficient to meet management objectives and goals while providing a data base for initial treatment.

The U.S. Commissioner's Court, U.S. Commissioner's Residence and men's Jail are the most significant structures within the proposed Chisana historic district. Built during Chisana's peak years, 1893-1920, the structures represent the simplest architectural found in the mining boom camps of Alaska's gold rush era. They present the introduction of law and order into the Alaskan frontier. After the withdrawal of the U.S. Commissioner in 1930 the buildings became part of the Lou Anderton (later Pioneer Outfitters) guiding service operation until c. 1969. The log structures fallen into disrepair since then.

The proposed Chisana historic district includes the former Chisana Townsite structures on public domain. Several historic structures are located on the McNutt homestead, the eastern portion of the original Chisana Townsite, and may be included, with owner consent, on the National Register of Historic Places nomination. Other structures on the public domain in the proposed district have conflicting ownership claims which need resolution.

Inventory and recordation of structures in Chisana occurred during the summers of 1982 and 1983 as part of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Historic Resource Study.

This report was originally prepared as an emergency stabilization report but several things came to light during its initial review. First of all, it is not the goal of this division to further complicate the process of treating historic structures, nor to create a document. With this in mind the report was modified to meet N.P.S. guidelines for Historic Structure Reports. This report now contains all the components of a Historic Structure Report.

ough stabilization sounds appropriate when speaking of rehabilitating a historic log structure, restoration cannot help but be performed. Structural aspects of log structures are performing the dual function of holding the building up as well as protecting it from the weather. In this vein, it is extremely difficult to separate stabilization treatments from restoration treatments; they become one in the same.

work. This will save significant time and funds that would normally be used in developing a separate package of Working Drawings and Specifications, as these are contained in this report.

Another departure from conventional Historic Structure Reports is the use of Historic American Building Survey drawings in place of existing condition drawings. Since both types of drawings record essentially the same information it saves time and funds to utilize the H.A.B.S. format for the H.S.R. and still have a H.A.B.S. record archived in Washington, D. C.

historic townsite of Chisana. These structures comprise three out of twenty which are still extant. Chisana sits between the north bank of Mathenda or Johnson Creek, and the south side of Chisana Airfield. Nubesna A-3 T.3 N., R.18 E., Secs: 1 and 2, (sec. 2) S/E, S/E, S/E Sec. 1) S/W, SW, Copper River Meridian. The following are individual building locations:

Women's Jail: North west corner of Chisana Historic District approximately 70' north of U.S. Commissioner's Courthouse Nubesna A-3R. 18 E. T 3 N. Sec. 2, S/E, S/E, Copper River Meridian.

U.S. Commissioner's Courthouse: Western end of Chisana approximately 30' east of U.S. Commissioner's residence. Nubesna A-3R. 18 E., T. 3 N., Sec. 2, S/E, S/E, Copper River Meridian.

U.S. Commissioner's Residence: At the western extreme of Chisana 30' west of the U.S. Commissioner's Courthouse. Nubesna A3R. 18 E., T. 3N., Sec. 2, S/E, S/E, Copper River Meridian.

These three structures fall into management category B according to N.P.S. 28 Cultural Resource Management Guidelines. This category states that management should preserve and maintain structures in categories of significance 2a and 2b, as described in "Management Policies" (Chapter 5, pp. 3-4). Structures must meet all of the following criteria to be classified category B:

A. The structure meets National Register criteria individually or as part of a network, district, or multiple resource.

B. The structure is not incompatible with a primary park theme.

C. The structure has a continuing or potential use benefiting the park or a leased operation, based upon design, condition, location and use.

These historic structures in Chisana will be listed on the "Classified Structures" as of August, 1984.

Planning documents proposing treatments and use are the Park Management Plan and the General Management Plan.

Treatments proposed in this report are "Restoration" according to N.P.S. Management Policies, Section V, page 16. These treatments involve the process of recovering the general appearance of a structure by the removal of incompatible human-caused accretions and the replacement of missing appropriate. Restoration of exteriors and interiors may be incomplete.

This division has been developed with full concurrence of the Par  
Superintendent and reflect his views on what the structures will b  
used for. Further consultation with the Superintendent is expecte  
during design development of use options.

## 1. HISTORY

According to the reminiscence of old timers and present residents of Chisana, the three log structures herein described were built during the Chisana gold rush (ca. 1913-1914) and were used as the U.S. Commissioner's Residence, U.S. Commissioner's Court and Women's Jail. Some residents associate the structure with Anthony "Tony" Dimond, first commissioner in Chisana and, later, Alaska's delegate to Congress, 1933 to 1944.<sup>1</sup> Research has yet to prove association--the early records of the town (1913-1940) were destroyed by fire, historic photographs are lacking for this area of the territory and information from contemporary newspapers scanned thus far inconclusive.

### The Chisana Strike:

During the spring of 1913 two veteran prospectors, Billy James and Nelson, crossed from the White River drainage into the headwaters of the Chisana River. At the mouth of what would become Bonanza Creek they discovered gold. Nelson returned to Dawson for supplies and put out the word, which quickly spread to other Alaska-Yukon camps. In summer, idle miners and merchants turned their attention to the diggings. The Chisana stampede had begun.<sup>2</sup>

An estimated 5000 stampeders headed for the diggings from Fairbanks, Nome, the coastal towns and even Seattle that summer of 1913. Prospectors staked creeks and hills for ten miles around Bonanza Creek while two groups of merchants established townsites, one at the mouth of Bonanza Creek called Bonanza City and one down Chathenda Creek a mile from Chisana River, called first Chathenda City, then Chisana. The establishment of a post office September 30, 1913.<sup>3</sup>

Town building at Chisana followed the same pattern as other Alaska gold rush era cities -- Circle and Eagle, Rampart and Fairbanks, Iditarod and Ruby. First, merchants staked a townsite, built stores and saloons and then, among other things, called for legal protection and property rights. In late summer a U.S. Commissioner and a deputy marshal appointed for the new mining district.

### The U.S. Commissioner:

Tony Dimond, one time prospector and, more recently, a Valdez lawman was appointed by U.S. District Judge Robert Jennings as Chisana's first commissioner.<sup>5</sup> His duty would be to insure proper recording of mineral claims and other land claims, the adjudication of local cases, and the fulfillment of the many duties of a first ring government official.

... appointed Deputy Minister. The court, from for cases tried and heard, records processed, a  
and positions held the potential for wealth as well as the scandals. Neither  
was plified by the earlier Nome mine claims scandals. Neither  
would occur at Chisana.<sup>6</sup>

He started in November. By January, 1914 he was hearing cases in his court; unfortunately no specific association has been made between the existing structures at Chisana and Dimond's tenure. The first house was reported completed January 1914 as well as other log cabins, log hotels, log stores, and other buildings. Although the two story courthouse no longer stands, the structure reflects building construction of Chisana of the 1913-1914 photographs. The jail and residence also fit the 1913 street grid. Old timers in Chisana refer to the Commissioner's residence (or Tony Dimond cabin), the miner's court, and the women's jail.<sup>8</sup>

The portion of log structures at Chisana remain, yet the location of nearby Fortymile have been described and reflect the miners at Chisana. In 1913, William Ogilvie published his description

"The miner's cabin was always [built of] what he could find adjacent to the site he chose, and as the prevailing timber of the region is spruce and poplar, the walls and roof consisted of logs of those trees, of such size and length that the party of one or more who were to house themselves in them could conveniently handle. The roof consisted of small poles laid from ridge-pole to the wall on either side; this series of beams, as they might be termed, was put upon a bed of the moss found so abundantly in the country, of depth of about a foot; on this was placed about an equal thickness of the clay of the place. This made a close, watertight roof, and in summer-time, unless the rain fell unusually heavy, it was dry too.

After the size of the building has been decided on, a space somewhat larger in extent was cleared of the surface moss, leaves, and sticks; on this the two first logs were laid parallel to each other, the ends saddled to receive the notched ends of the next pair of logs to be laid on the saddles prepared for them. The ends of the last pair were then saddled as with the first pair, and so on, till the height of the walls was reached. On the ends of the walls below them by wedges or pins, as proved most convenient to the builder; on the apex of this slope was laid the ridge-beam or beams, there being sometimes two, the height of which above the side-walls determined the slope of the roof. In the walls, as they rose, were left openings for the door and window, or windows, which

as household hardware was not much dealt in in the early years of the territorial settlements.

The walls, door, and windows finished, the spaces between logs, and every other space visible, was chinked, stuffed, with moss, driven in tight by suitably shaped sticks."<sup>9</sup>

Chisana Commissioner's residence has a berm around the sill line which is kept out the winter cold. The buildings also have ornamental tail, diamond shape log decorative touches, attached log shelving and pin connectors for door hinges (see physical description section). Extended porch and window details can be seen in contemporary buildings (see historic photographs).

#### Chisana's Decline:

The extent of the placer deposits proved limited to only Bonanza Creek and Glacier Creek and their short tributaries. The population declined from a reported 500 in 1914 to a total of 175 in the entire

Chisana River drainage in 1920.<sup>10</sup> Business declined consequently as the town's cabins were abandoned or, for most, burned for firewood. The Chilkat River eroded its bank, taking other cabins.

Chisana Commissioner's fees proved far less than Tony Dimond had hoped and in July 1914 he quit the position and left the district. Chisana began the beginning of his distinguished career as mayor of Valdez (1911-1912), Alaska's sole delegate to Congress (11 years) and U.S. District Judge (9 years). His first replacement never appeared in Chisana and the second stayed less time than Dimond.<sup>11</sup> In 1915, Andrew McGettigan, who worked for Dimond as recorder, was appointed Chisana Commissioner. He was replaced in 1920 with the national change in politics and Aaron E. Nelson became Chisana's last commissioner (1920-1930).<sup>11</sup> McGettigan remained in the area as miner and smelter until 1937.<sup>12</sup>

In the 1930's the population of Chisana consisted of a handful of prospectors and merchant Charles A. Simons. Chisana's role as a minute trading center passed with the 1939 transfer of the office to Nabesna, a mining camp forty miles to the west.<sup>13</sup>

#### Hunting and Guiding:

ough hunting guides had been in the Chisana area before the rush, Juneau became a stop for parties hunting the Wrangells during the late 1920s. Following World War II and the advent of fly-in bush

...the Commissioner's residence and court. A  
new plan was attached to the west wall of the Commissioner's court. 14

Wenderton died ca. 1962; his Pioneer Outfitters was continued in  
operation by the Overly family. In ca. 1969 they moved a mile west  
of their former home near the Chisana River, in a more isolated setting, acquiring a  
homestead at that location. In 1980 the historic townsite of Chisana  
(except for the portion included in Ray McNutt's homestead) became a  
part of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve.

Chisana, July 1982, June 1983, Terry Overly, Chisana, June  
Ray McNutt, Chisana, July 1982, June 1983.

) Terrane M. Cole, "Historic Use of the Chisana and Nabesna River Alaska", State Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, May 1983; Stephen R. Capps, The Chisana - White River District USGS Bulletin 630 (Washington, D. C.:GPO, 1916) pp. 25-27.

) Cole, "Historic Use of the Chisana," pp. 10-13.

) Melvin B. Ricks, Alaska's Postmasters and Postoffices 1867-1967 (Ketchikan, Alaska: Tongass Publishing Co., 1965), pp. 11-12.

) Nome Daily News, November 4, 1913; Cordova Daily Alaskan, September 18, 1913.

) Ernest Gruening, The State of Alaska (New York: Random House, 1954) pp.342-343; Morgan Sherwood, Big Game in Alaska, A History of Wildlife and People (New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1981), pp. 45-46.

) Ibid.; Cordova Daily Alaskan, October 6, 1913.

) See footnote 1; Melody Webb Grauman field notes, September 8, 1978, copies in National Park Service files, Anchorage, Alaska.

) William Ogilvie, Early Days on the Yukon (London: J. Lane, 1908), pp. 299-301.

0) Alden M. Rollins, compiler, Census of Alaska: Number of Inhabitants, 1792-1970 (Anchorage: University of Alaska, 1971) pp. 1920-4.

1) Mary Childers Mangusso, "Tony Dimond," Alaska Journal Autumn 1983, pp. 11-23.

2) Ricks, op.cit., p.12.

3) Cole, "Historic Use of the Chisana," pp. 18-20.

4) Ray McNutt, Chisana, June 1983; Elizabeth Hickathier, June 1983.

First Avenue looking east, Chisana (Shushanna  
early 1914. All buildings in original townsite were log construction  
Miner's Home Bar and Shushanna Cafe burned ca. 1960s. Courtesy L.  
Zacharias Collection, Alaska Historical Library.

"Gambling house, Shushanna, Alaska". ca. 1914. Note peg work detail  
and roof detail. Courtesy L. Zacharias Collection, Alaska Historical  
Library.

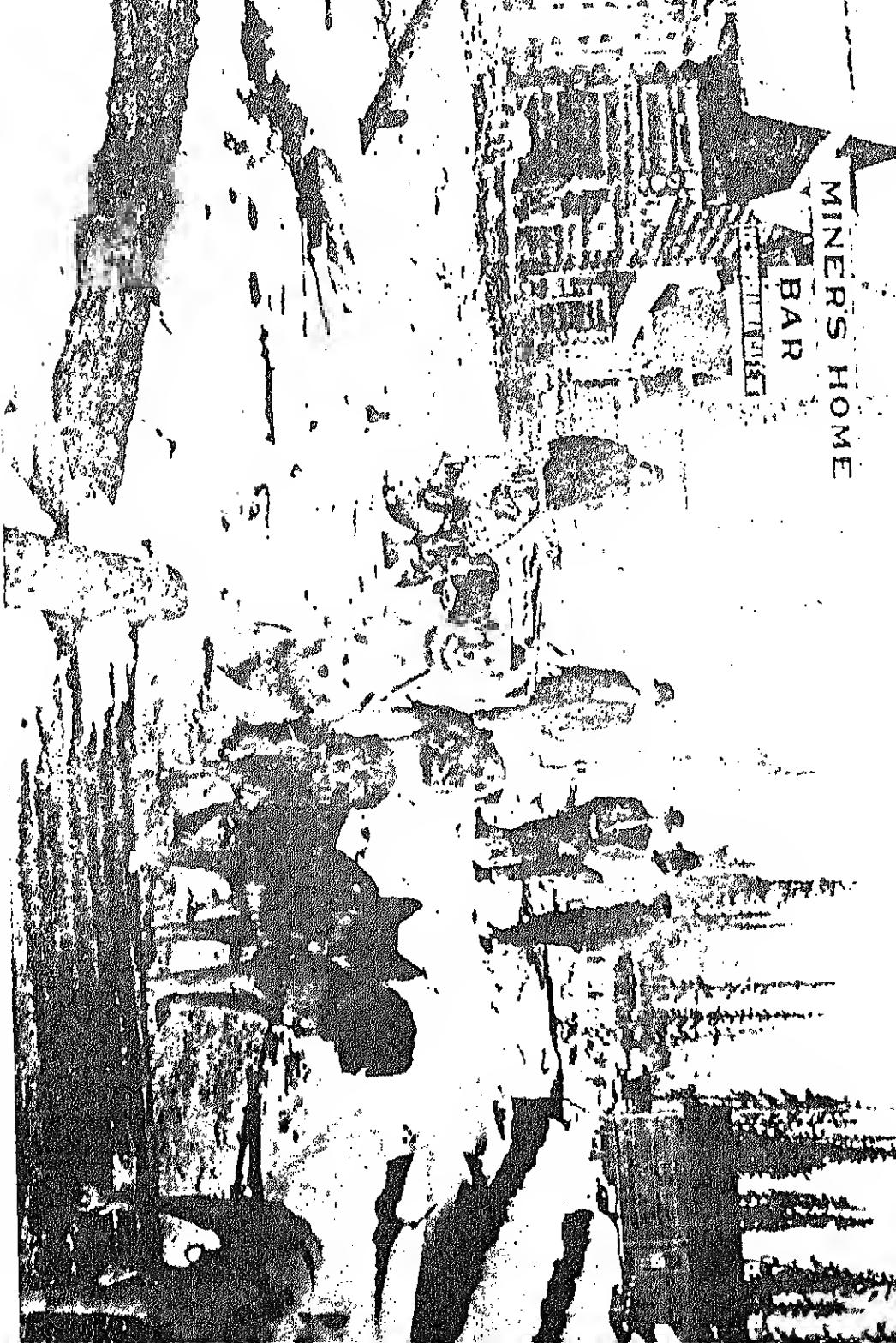
"City Jail, Shushanna, Alaska" Probably men's jail ca. 1914, between  
women's jail and commissioner's court. No longer stands. Courtesy L.  
Zacharias Collection, Alaska Historical Library.

Zacharias residence, Chisana ca. 1914. Note roof details and peg work.  
Courtesy L. Zacharias Collection, Alaska Historical Library.

MINER'S HOME

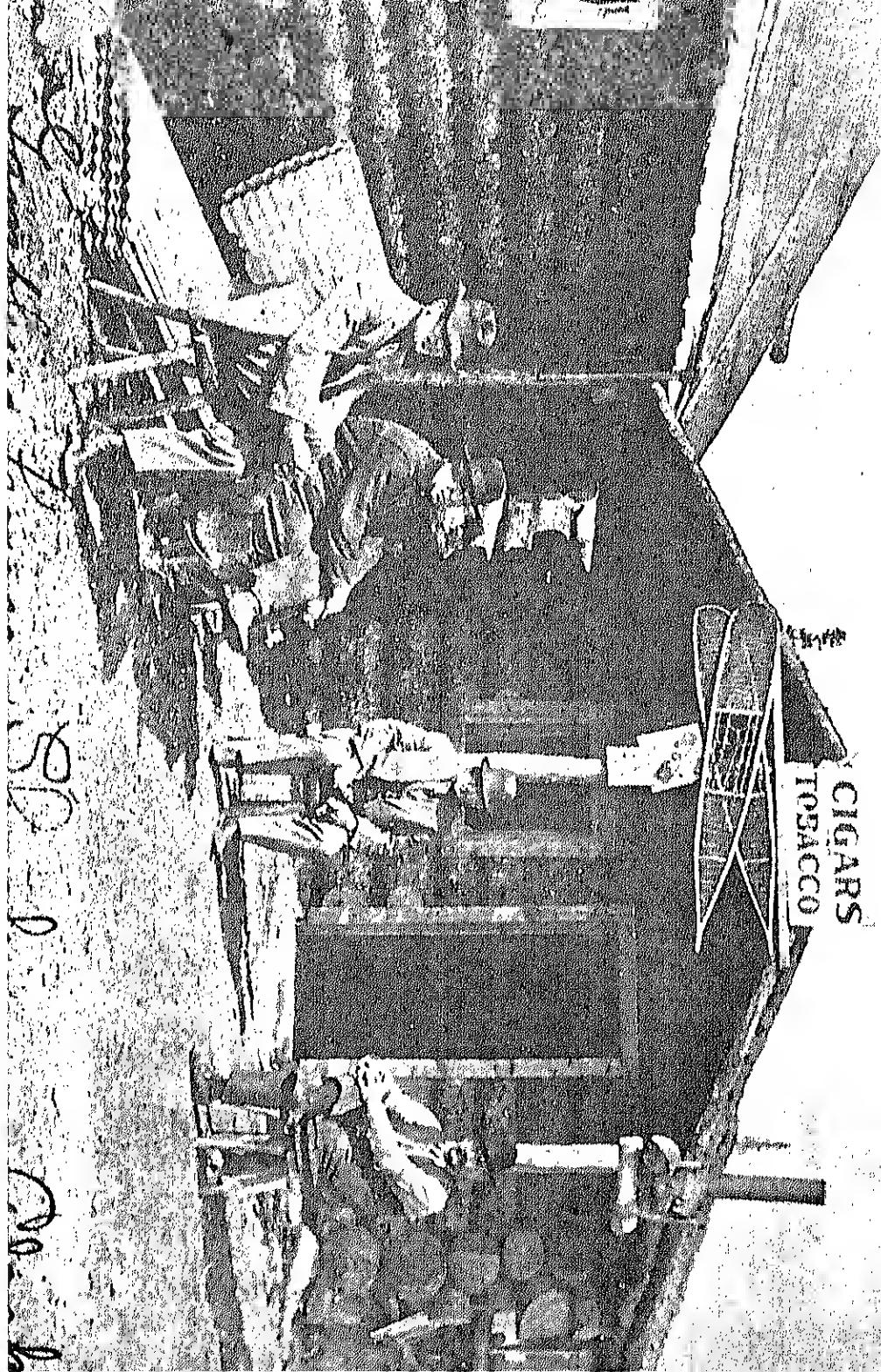
BAR

HOTEL



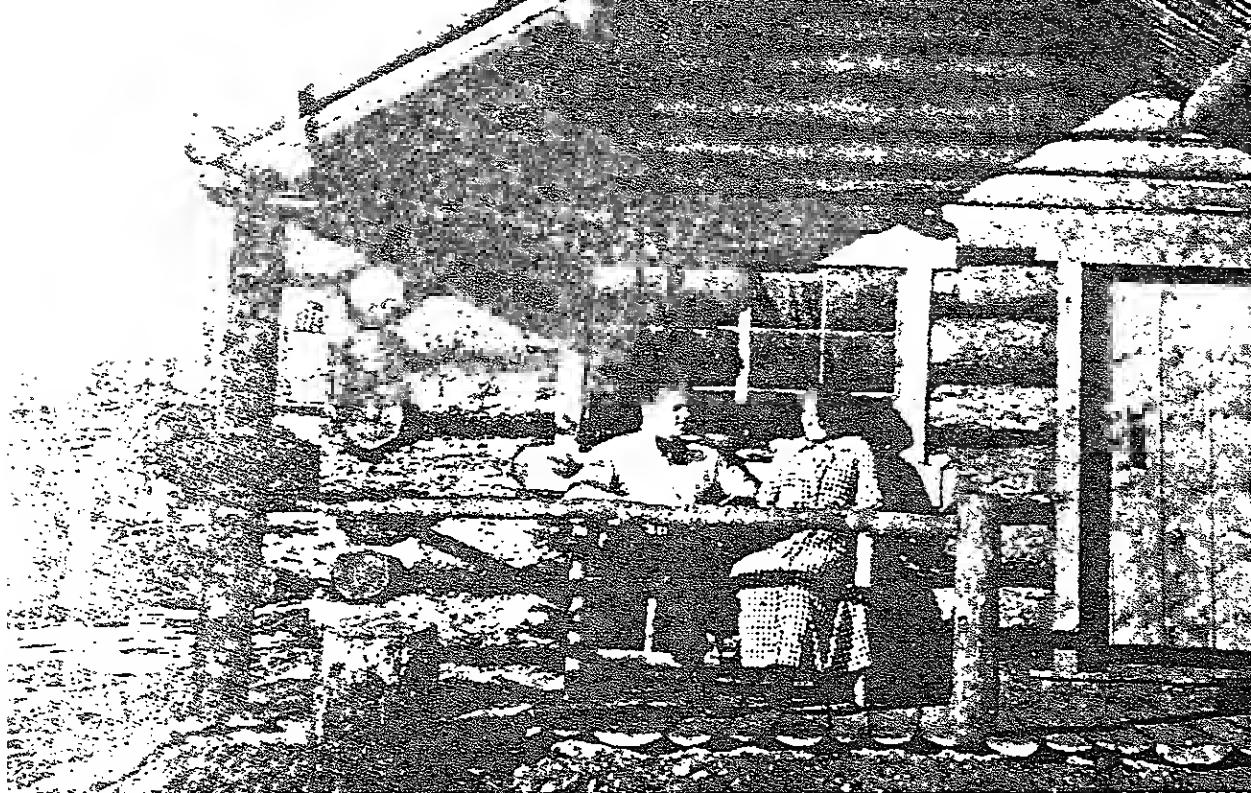
First Avenue looking east, Chisana (Shushanna) early 1914. All buildings in original townsite were log construction. Miner's Home Bar and Shushanna Cafe burned ca 1960s. Courtesy L. Zacharias Collection,

CIGARS  
TOBACCO



City jail  
Shushanna, Alaska.

"City Jail, Shushanna, Alaska" Probably men's jail ca. 1914, between women's jail and commissioner's court. No longer stands



Zacharias residence, Chisana ca. 1914. Note roof detail  
Courtesy L. Zacharias Collection, Alaska Historical Lib

## II. EXISTING CONDITIONS

This section will include a verbal and graphic description of the surfaces and foundations of all three buildings. Investigations were through visual observations with no physical alteration or removal of layers.

The buildings being described will include: 1) The Women's Jail, the U.S. Commissioner's Court, and 3) the U.S. Commissioner's residence. These buildings represent the three main structures remaining in the northwest quadrant of the Old Chisana Town site.

At this time no stabilization or other emergency measures have been taken to insure the preservation of these buildings. For full documentation of these structures refer to the included photographs.

### a. Women's Jail

A one story, one room, saddle-notched log cabin. It has gables at the east and west ends, with the entry on the east end. The porch on the east end has a small storage room made from 1 inch wide planks.

#### 1) Roof

Originally it was a sod roof on 3-4 inch thick ceiling planks. A board and batten roof was placed over the structure at some time but has deteriorated almost completely. Exposed rafters and ceiling members have deteriorated and show considerable decay. From underneath the ceiling members appear to be in good condition. One section of the south side has collapsed due to rotted wood and snow loads. The condition and extent of decay on each of the roofing members need to be determined at the time of treatment. All ceiling planks over the porch are very decayed.

The super structure of the roof ridge beam and plate logs appear to be in good condition with little deterioration. Butting poles on the gables are rotted and missing in places.

#### 2) Walls, Doors and Windows

All of the log walls above grade are in poor structural shape. Some of the chinking is missing causing several cracks and holes in all sides. Two holes high up on the west wall appear to be an apparently a vent (filled at present with a wad of cloth) rather caused by a missing section of log. Logs are unpeeled, 8 inches in diameter and hewn flat on the inside.

The porch storage room walls heavily weathered. No treatment visible. Support posts are loose and showing signs of weathering.

e frame). The shelving system around the south window is in excellent condition.

The window on the west end appears to have been a later addition. It is a different style from the north and south windows and is potentially large enough to crawl out of (not very efficient in a sail). The frame is loose, all boards are weathered and the stops are missing as is the glazing. The shelf above the window is in good shape.

The entry door on the east end of the cabin is loose on its hinges. The hinges (stamped metal) are rusted. The surface mounted lock set is broken and what appears to have been a dead bolt is missing. The patterned fabric covers the lower part of the inside of the door and is deteriorating. A window in the upper part of the door has one broken pane. The glass looks as though it has been replaced often and the same work of the window appears to have been hastily adapted to different sizes of glass over the years. Weather stripping, in the form of rolled bead cotton wicks, is missing or deteriorated around the door joints.

The door to the storage room will not shut due to settling of the porch banks. Hinges are badly racked and loose. The wood pivot latch is in working order.

### 3) Floors and Foundation

The floor in the main cabin consists of 1 inch random width planks nailed to 2-3 inch diameter log stringers. The stringers are placed on grade at 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches on center. The floor shows a slight bow and is heaving slightly in the middle. There are no holes or hollow spots in the boards, but, they appear loose in places. Condition of the stringers is unknown though they are probably rotting since they are on grade and exposed to the ground moisture.

The porch floor is heavily weathered and deteriorating in places. The boards are loose and the two stringers underneath are rotting considerably.

The sill logs on all sides of the building are in the final stages of decay. Soft and yielding to the touch, they show signs of dry rot and there may be carpenter ant activity. The sill logs are set directly on the ground with no evidence of any sub-foundation or rock piling. There may have been a garden along the south side at one time but everything has decomposed - including part of the foundation along the sill.

ch a low-sloped shed roof on the addition on the west side of  
lding. Originally a one room cabin, the porch extension on  
uth end enclosed what had been a 7 foot 6 inch cantilevered ove  
er the entry. The addition on the west side was constructed in  
60's and consists of 5-6 inch logs notched into the 8-12 foot log  
e main cabin.

1) Roof

There are two roofs on the structure. Original roof was a sod roof with sod placed on top of a split-boarding. The ceiling members appear to be in very good condition underneath and there is very little evidence of leakage. The top of the ceiling members may be considerably deteriorated due to the instant contact with the sod roofing. Some of the sod has begun to settle down between the ceiling members and onto the floor. Butting poles at the ends of the ceiling members appear to be in good condition, indicating that the ceiling members have not had problems occurred by wicking.

The newer roof is heavily weathered. (There does not appear to be vegetation growing on the roof). This roof consists of a double layer roofing felt (horizontal layer over vertical layer) over 1 1/2 inch random width boards supported by 2 x 4 inch rafters. The rafters are spaced above the sod layer by means of a 3 x 4 inch purlin or pole placed directly above the place logs along both eaves. There is slight sway along the eave of the newer roof. The secondary purlins have been extended 2 1/2 feet beyond the original roof in front and about 10 feet beyond in the back, thus keeping the end walls from deteriorating. The purlins show signs of rapid deterioration.

The porch roof was added after the second roof was built but the porch extends over it. The porch roof consists of 1/2" inch plywood over 3 inch rafter logs at 16 inches on center. The plywood is deteriorating, sagging and water stained. The slope of the addition is less than 2 inches in 12 inches and leakage is considerable at the junction of the addition roof and the second roof on the main cabin. The eave logs at all three end walls of the main cabin leak badly and there is no evidence of any flashing. Resolution of the detailing at that junction and at the junction of the addition and the main cabin is needed. The end walls where they go beyond the butting pole of the old roof was not properly worked out and involved a great deal of moss chinking - most of which is missing.

Structurally, the main roof of the cabin is sound, although the purlins, purlins and ridge beam all show serious weathering, from wicking at the ends. Eave logs at all three end walls of the main cabin are decayed and/or broken. All of the original peg holes supported the butting poles are gone or unusable.

are all sound above grade. The south wall seems to lean to the west 3-4 inches from the eave log up to the ridge. Most of the chinking is intact, but not all. Exposed ends of the logs are weathered and wicking has caused decaying of the ends - especially on those logs which have sawn ends. The ends of the eave logs are usable. There are vents in both end walls with mosquito netting over the north vent.

Most of the logs on the west wall have been notched 2 inches deep to accept the 5-6 inch logs of the addition on that side. The window was removed and the lower logs cut to make a doorway into the addition. No indications of a door or the door frame that was set there. The window that was removed was apparently the one which was then used in the west wall of the addition. Door jambs made from rough sawn 1 inch boards and trimmed only on the inside. All trim work and window and door jambs painted green. (Probably a recent paint job because the paint is not faded.)

The window on the east side is intact with the glass missing. The frame was built around a manufactured sash. The sash is held in place with wood stops. Logs on outside hewn flat on both sides of the window to allow trim to lay flat. Trim made from 1 inch x 4 inch rough sawn boards.

The entry door is made with diagonal planking on the outside face of vertical boards. It has a wood handle inside and out with a wood pivot catch inside. The hinges are still tight. The jamb is made from 1 1/2 inch x 6 1/2 inch boards with 1 1/2 inch x 5 inch trim on one side of the outside and 1 inch x 5 1/2 inch trim on all sides of the inside. Outside logs are hewn flat to take thick trim boards.

### 3) Walls, Doors (Porch)

The porch walls consists of 5 1/2 inch-6 inch logs horizontally stacked with Hudson Bay corners. Corner splines are loose on most joints. Horizontal logs are notched around the splines and nailed to splines in very few places. Large cracks are opening up between logs toward the tops of the corner posts - due to settling of the outside corners (or potentially, to heaving under the door toward the center of the wall). The posts on each side of the door are similar in detail to the corner posts. The door posts are also notched to the eave log which doubles as the header log over the door.

The joint between the main cabin log extensions and the porch wall logs consists of a spline nailed to the ends of the main cabin logs and notches in the porch wall logs (very similar to the Hudson Bay cornering). Splines are loose here also, but the joint is fairly tight. The chinking along this joint is also missing as it is throughout the porch walls.

corners and up to 16 inches at the top. The logs are in good condition due to the fact that they are less than 30 years old and. Wicking has not yet begun to deteriorate them even though it does not cover any of the ends. Many of the logs have saw kerfing through them across the grain (as much as 80% of the way through the logs). Mildew is forming on some of the top logs because of the leakage through the roof.

window is intact and the glass unbroken on the west wall. The trim placed outside and inside of the full rounded width of the log sash seems to have been placed on its side in the frame, since the rails and stiles would otherwise match up to those on the window on the east side of the main cabin.

### 5) Floors and Foundations

The floor in the main cabin (and the porch addition) consists of 1 inch random width boards nailed to stringers on grade. The floors in the main cabin and the addition are wavy and loose. In the addition they are rotten and in the porch they are missing altogether. The stringers in most cases also seem rotten and in the porch many of them are missing.

sill logs are 12-14 inches in diameter for the main cabin and the east and west logs extend all the way out to the end of the porch to support the corner posts. All the sill logs are rotted and deteriorating. There is no apparent footing (either rocks or otherwise) under any of the sill logs. The sill logs on the addition are also showing signs of decay and there is evidence of carpenter ants in some cases.

### c. U.S. Commissioner's Residence

A one story, two room, saddle-notched log building (with the porch walled in with Hudson Bay corners). It faces south with the entry through the porch on the south end. There is higher level of detail in this building than in the other buildings of this report with fabric covering walls and horizontal log trim on all openings as well as three gables. A gravel and soil berm circles the building with an open front entrance.

#### 1) Roof

General condition of the roof is poor to bad. The roof consists of two systems, the newer roof placed on top of the original. The original system consists of split 4-7 inch logs (split down) laid across the ridgebeam, purlins and plate logs. A layer of insulation (probably 6-10 inches deep) covered the logs and was held in place by metal clips.

gone and the ends of the ceiling logs are decayed and rotting. Some of the ends have fallen off. The butting poles are missing in places and deteriorated elsewhere. The underside of the ceiling logs are covered with green burlap and there are several bad water stains indicating leakage through the roof. The ridge beam is sound as are the purlins. The plate logs are considerably deteriorated. The rotted plate logs coupled with leaning walls make the roof sway along both eaves. A collar log spans between the purlins in the rear and the purlins extend 16" beyond the end of the ceiling logs.

The newer roof, a 2 inch x 4 inch rafter system sheathed with 1 inch x 8 inch boards and covered with rolled asphalt roofing, is supported by 3 x 4 inch purlins laid on top of the sod roof above the plate logs. Rafters and purlins are deteriorated. Much of the asphalt roofing is missing or badly torn and there are willows growing through the roof from the sod beneath. Fascia boards (1 x 10 inch) are warped, weathered and/or missing. This newer roof extends 2 feet beyond the gable end of the original roof in front and 10 inches beyond in the rear. Boards are extended to the ends of the plate logs and ridge beam and the fascia of the new roof (probably to hold the roof down in winds).

## 2) Walls, Windows, and Doors (Main Cabin)

All main cabin walls are built from 7-11 inch diameter unpeeled logs, hewn flat inside. Most logs appear to be sound with the exception of the plate logs on both sides and the bottom three log courses on the exterior walls. These lower logs have been covered with berming from the outside and are rapidly deteriorating. The side walls lean in about 4 inches at the top due to the decayed plate logs and the lack of support along the window jambs. Eave logs are in good shape - they do not extend beyond the side walls. The north and south walls of the main cabin are in good condition with the exception of some missing chinking on the north wall.

The same green burlap fabric that covers the ceiling also covers the walls. The fabric is brittle in many places. It is water stained around and below leaks and faded where the sun or the heat of the stove strikes it. In places the fabric is held in place with brass upholstery tacks and in others by staples. The water stained areas are decayed and deteriorate at a touch.

Shelving systems around both side windows and above the rear (north) window are in good condition, except where thrown out of line by the upheaval of the floor boards.

Window frame, sill, and sash in north wall in good condition. Window frames and sashes are weathered but intact on east and west walls. The glass is cracked or missing in both panels of the west window and all three panels of the east window. All of the building compound is dry.

### 3) Walls, Windows, and Door (Porch Enclosure)

The walls to the porch consist of Hudson cornered infills above a 2 to 6 foot saddle-notched knee wall. L the east and west walls are separated by 1/2 inch to 1 inch from ends of the main cabin logs. Both front corners of the porch dropped approximately 4 inches from the center of the wall (probably because of the deterioration of the sill logs). Except for the three log courses and the plate logs, all of the logs themselves are in good condition. Gaps have opened up below the cave log on the wall with much of the chinking deteriorating and eroded.

Front door is in excellent condition with the exception of the covering on the outside which is torn and deteriorating. The trim around the windows and door frame is interconnected with a single trim piece. The settling of the corners of the porch has caused the trim around the windows to become separated and the pegs holding the trim in place to loosen. The settling has also racked both window frames and broken the glass in the frames. The window frames are heavily weathered.

Fabric on the inside walls of the porch is a white canvas or cloth. All of the fabric is water stained and mildewed and in advanced stages of decay. In many places the canvas is serving to hold moisture and debris, thus accelerating the rate of decay of the logs, especially at the bottom, as well as the canvas itself. The shelving systems in the porch are thrown together and built of old crates and scraps of wood. Many are broken and falling apart.

### 4) Floors and Foundations

The floor in the main cabin consists of 1 inch x 8 inch average, random width, rough sawn planks on log stringers on grade at 2 feet to 6 feet on center. There is considerable height in the center of the floor where it appears to be 2 to 3 feet higher than at the east and west walls. In many places the boards are raised completely clear of the stringers. Substantial gaps have opened up between the boards in many places.

The porch floor is the same construction as the main cabin floor. It is in poor to bad condition with a patch having already been attached on the east side of the floor. The boards are very soft along the outer wall. Presently old catalogs and newspapers are piled along the outer end, rotting and deteriorating the boards as the acid leaches out.

The condition of the log foundation throughout is poor to bad. The sill and spandrel logs rest on grade with no foundation or

below the original outside grade. The beginning of the original outside grade caused rapid deterioration of the bottom three logs of each wall including the sill logs. The sill logs have become "one with the soil."

## 2. RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

Many of the preparations and treatments are the same for all of the buildings. The treatments vary only in detail on each building. Since the buildings are of similar construction, it is the individual detailing on each that sets it apart from the others. (For individual variations and details see the drawings at the back).

This report is written to provide technical support for an experienced craftsman. Most of the work that has been done and needs to be done on these buildings is straight forward and requires common sense such as proven carpentry skills. The craftsman should familiarize himself/herself with the existing conditions and detailing before beginning any work on the buildings.

The sill logs and spandrels need to be replaced with pressure treated timbers on all of the buildings. This entails jacking the building off of the rotted logs. Once the bad logs have been removed the soil must be removed from under each wall. The 10" x 10" pressure treated timbers are then set on undisturbed soil. At this point it will be necessary to rip two of the wall logs in half so that they will rest flat on the new sill timbers. The first course of logs (including the half logs) is then attached to the sill members with drifted rebars.

A major problem for all of the buildings has been moisture in the soil around the sill logs. A 4 inch to 6 inch bed of gravel should then be placed in the floor joist space. Drain tile is also set on gravel and sloped (1/8 inch in 12 inch minimum slope) toward the rear of the building. Most of the drainage problem will occur below the eaves. Therefore the tiles should be centered below the eave line. A layer of gravel over the tile is then set before replacing the soil to the original grade.

Roof preparation for each building will require the removal of everything above the ceiling planks. Once the ceiling planks are exposed they can be checked for evidence of decay. At this point each building will have a slightly different procedure.

### a. WOMEN'S JAIL, TREATMENT

#### 1) Roof:

ceiling planks.

a) Remove all sod and covering materials from

er the old logs and drawings) and set in place.

c) Remove all ceiling planks that show  
cessive deterioration including planks that are less than 1 1/2  
h to 2 inches thick after removing surface decay and those planks  
t have badly rotted or broken ends.

f) Replace all planks that were removed.

te: Replacement should be the same basic size and shape - toolmarks  
uld be applied to the underside and the ends with broad axes  
adzes.)

g) New butting poles should be pre-drilled (1  
inch holes) for the 1 1/2 inch square pegs that hold them in place  
the eave logs.

h) Butting poles should be spiked to the ends  
the ceiling planks to prevent sagging.

i) Rafters (2 1/4 inch x 6 inch) are placed 16'  
center on top of the ceiling planks starting flush with the outer  
t ceiling planks on the west end of the roof.

j) Blocking (2 inch x 6 inch) should be  
vided between the rafters above the side walls (as per drawings).

k) Roof sheathing (1 inch x 8 inch) is applied  
h 12d nails across the rafters.

l) Roofing felt (30 pound) should be rolled  
ng the sheathing starting from the bottom of each eave. (Applied  
h 1 inch roofing nails - 4 inch lap top and bottom.)

m) Galvanized, rolled tin, 24 gauge in 30 inch  
ls is to be cut into 30 inch x 30 inch sheets and treated with  
egar to remove the oils.

n) The tin sheets are then applied across the  
tom of the eave with a 6 inch lap on the sides and 6 inch laps  
ween each row. (Asphalt roofing tar is to be applied between each  
et where they lap.) The sheets are nailed with 1 1/4 inch leadhead  
fing nails - tar applied over each exposed nailhead.

o) Paint roof brown when tar sets up.

b) New logs

holes, and holes between logs.

c) A piece of log should be cut to fit into  
the hole in the west wall.

d) Remove all boards and posts of the stor-

e) At this point the floor boards on the porch  
will be replaced.

f) Replace all the posts with 4 inch x 4 inch  
attaching posts to the logs with log spikes. Toenail  
the remaining posts to the plate log, ceiling plank, and floor board  
with 12d nails.

g) Apply new boards (1 inch x 8 inch) to  
the same configuration as original boards.

h) Rehang existing storage room door and re-  
install mechanism.

### 3. Floors:

a) Existing floorboards and stringers should  
be removed.

b) Excavate to the bottom of the sill timber

c) Attach 2 inch x 6 inch rim joists to  
the south sill timbers, 1 inch below top of sill.

d) Toenail 2 inch x 6 inch joists 16 inches  
center flush with top of rim joists.

e) Floor boards (1 inch x 8 inch) nailed  
to joists with 12d nails - stagger the butt joints at least 2 joists  
from adjacent board.

f) Excavate porch area to 12 inches below  
sill timber.

g) Fill with 4 inches of gravel.

h) Set 6 inches x 6 inches treated timbers  
in gravel and fill back against the front timber.

i) Nail 1 1/2 inch x 10 inches floor boards

b) Build new frame for opening with 1/2 inch 8 inch rabbet on inside edge (see detail).

c) Flatten rounded logs on outside wall around window opening. Flatten logs approximately 5 inches back from opening to make the wall a consistent 6 1/2 inches thick at the opening.

d) Shim window square and level and nail with d nails. Chink around edges with moss.

e) Rip 4 inch logs in half for trim pieces and attach trim with 16d nails. (See detail for mitre cuts.)

f) Cut glass to fit frame. Set in a bead of caulking and attach 1/2inch by 3/4inch stops (milled on site) with 6 finish nails.

g) Chisel rabbet along edge of south window w kerf is 1/2 inch deep.

h) Remove broken glass from south window and place.

i) Set new glass in bead of caulking and attach w stops with 6d finish nails.

j) Replace glass in front door.

k) Replace hinges on front door.

l) Remove old lockset.

m) Install new lockset and deadbolt.

b. U.S. Commissioner's Court:

The court building has two alternative treatments. Alternative "A" involves removing the addition that was put on in the 50's. Alternative "B" involves the treatments necessary to rehabilitate the building in its present configuration.

b.a. Alternative "A":

1) Addition:

a) Remove all roofing and ceiling members from the addition on the west side.

b) Remove window frame and sash intact (can be taken with this unit will be removed in the cabin)

d) Remove all floor boards and stringers.

e) Repair any damage to the surrounding environment which was caused by the addition (re-sod area and fill trenches).

2) Roof: (Should be worked on after west wall is done.

a) Remove all sod and covering materials from ceiling planks.

b) Scrape and brush all signs of rot and decay from the surface of all ceiling planks.

c) Existing eave logs should be removed (by jacking up the plate logs on both sides).

d) New eave logs should be notched (patterned after the old logs and drawings) and set in place.

e) Remove all ceiling planks that show excessive deterioration, including planks that are less than 1 1/2" to 2" thick after removing surface decay and those planks that have badly rotted or broken ends.

f) Replace all planks that were removed (Note: Replacement should be the same basic size and shape - toolmarks should be applied to the underside and the ends.)

g) New butting poles should be set in notches in eave logs and spiked in place (butt the poles over the eave log at the south wall of the main cabin).

h) Butting poles should be spiked to the ends of the ceiling planks to prevent sagging.

i) Rafters (2 inches x 6 inches) are placed 16 inches on center with 3 foot outriggers extending out to create an overhang 2 inches to 3 inches past the ends of the longest purlins or plate logs at both ends.

j) Blocking (2 inches x 6 inches) is placed between the rafters, above the plate logs on the east and west sides.

k) Roof sheathing should run diagonally across outriggers and rafters after insulation is placed between the rafters.

l) Roofing felt (30 pound) should be rolled across the sheathing starting from the bottom of each rafter.

n) The tin sheets are then applied across bottom of the eave with a 6 inch lap on the sides and 6 inch between each row. (Asphalt roofing tar is to be applied between meet where they lap.) The sheets are nailed with 1 1/4 inch lead roofing nails and tar applied over each exposed nailhead.

o) Paint roof brown when tar sets up.

3) Walls (Main Cabin):

a) Remove and replace all logs on the west side at a time. (Existing logs have notches from the addition wall leave an opening for the window which was removed from the west wall of the addition. Logs on both sides of the windows should be drilled and nnned together with #4 rebar. Pinning should occur 4 inch inch (staggered from one log to the next) from the window opening.

b) Loose chinking should be removed.

c) New moss chinking should be jammed into cracks and holes between logs.

4) Walls (Porch):

a) Remove board chinking from both sides of south wall.

b) Remove top log of east and west walls (below plate logs).

c) Remove top log of south wall (2 pieces below the eave log).

d) Remove nails that attach slotted horizontal logs to splines.

e) Renail splines to all posts and ends of cabin logs. (Lift individual logs and place 20d nail between each other log.)

f) Replace top logs under eave log and porch logs and renail ends of slotted logs to splines.

g) Remove loose chinking from all logs.

h) New moss chinking should be jammed into cracks and holes between logs.

removed.

b) Excavate to the bottom of the sill tim-

c) Excavate a 4 inch to 6 inch deep north to south down center of foundation.

d) Set 4 inch x 6 inch treated timber undisturbed soil (bottom flush with bottom of sill timbers).

e) Attach 2 inch x 6 inch rim joists and west sill timbers, flush with top of sills.

f) Toenail 2 inch x 6 inch joints center flush with rim joists.

g) Floor boards (1 inch x 8 inch) nail joists with 12d nails - stagger the butt joints at least 2 inches each adjacent board.

6) Windows and Doors:

a) Install window frame and sash in west

b) Set glass in east and west windows glazing points and seal with glazing compound.

c) Replace hinges and install clasp on door.

bb. Alternative "B"

1) Addition on West Side:

a) Jack up addition walls and remove a below grade.

b) Excavate 10 inches to 12 inches below the walls and fill trenches with 4"-6" of gravel.

c) Set 6 inches x 6 inches treated timber on the gravel. (Top should be flush with top of sill timbers cabin.)

d) Rip bottom logs of north and south walls half so that they rest flat on the sill timbers.

e) Attach bottom logs to sill timbers rebar (10 inch lengths).

2) Roof:

- a) Remove all sod and covering materials from planks.
- b) Scrape and brush all signs of rot and decay e surface of all ceiling planks.
- c) Existing eave logs should be removed (by up the plate logs on both sides).
- d) New eave logs should be notched (patterned he old logs and drawings) and set in place.
- e) Remove all ceiling planks that show ve deterioration including planks that are less than 1 1/2 to 2 inches thick after removing surface decay and those planks ve badly rotted or broken ends.
- f) Replace all planks that were removed. Replacement should be the same basic size and shape - tool should be applied to the underside and the ends.
- g) New butting poles should be set in notches logs and spiked in place (butt the poles over the eave log at th wall of the main cabin).
- h) Butting poles should be spiked to the ends ceiling planks to prevent sagging.
- i) Rafters (2 inches x 6 inches) are placed s on center with 3 foot outriggers extending out to create an d 2 inches to 3 inches past the ends of the longest purlins or ogs at both ends.
- j) Rebuild the tops of the north and south f the addition with those logs that can be reused. Replace any at are too badly damaged. The logs should be scribed to fit the butting pole and the ceiling planks of the main cabin.
- k) Plane the top of the wall flat from the top addition's west wall plate log to the top end of the rafters on cabin.
- l) Put 2 inches x 6 inches blocking between the the rafters between the walls of the addition.

triggers and rafters of the main cabin.  
between the rafters.

n) Rafters (2 inches x 6 inches) are placed 1  
inches on center at the addition and the bottom of the rafter should 1  
lush with the ends of the sheathing and nailed to the sheathing of the  
main cabin.

o) Rafters should be placed over the north and  
south walls.

p) Blocking (2 inches x 6 inches) should be  
placed above the plate log of the addition.

q) Roof sheathing (1 inch x 8 inches) should be  
placed across the rafters of the addition after insulation  
installed.

r) Roofing felt (30 pound) should be rolled  
across the sheathing starting from the bottom of the addition and the  
bottoms of the two eaves (double layer with 18 inch overlaps on the  
addition - single layer with 4 inch overlaps on the main cabin).

s) Galvanized, rolled tin, 24 Gauge in 30 inch  
x 36 inch sheets are to be treated with vinegar to remove the oil  
before applying.

t) The tin sheets are then applied across the  
bottom of the eave with a 6 inch lap on the sides and 6 inch laps  
between each row (8 inch laps all around on the roof of the addition).  
Asphalt roofing tar is to be applied between each sheet where they lap.  
The sheets are nailed with 1 1/4 inch leadhead roofing nails with the  
heads applied over each exposed nailhead.

u) Galvanized 30 inch, 24 Gauge flashing  
is applied to the valley at the junction of the main cabin over the  
roofing sheets on the addition and under the sheets of the main cabin.

v) Paint roof brown when tar sets up.

w) Ceiling boards (1 inch x 6 inch) are applied  
to the inside of the rafters running north south. If necessary,  
the board should be set above the north and south walls for  
better.

### 3) Walls (Main Cabin):

a) Loose chinking should be removed.

b) New moss chinking should be jammed into a  
cracks and holes between logs.

the plate logs).

below the eave log).

gs to splines.

bin logs. (Lift individual logs and place 20d nail between each log.)

gs and renail ends of slotted logs to splines.

acks and holes between logs.

5) Floors (Main cabin and porch):

a) Existing floorboards and stringers should be removed.

b) Excavate to the bottom of the sill timber.

c) Excavate a 4 inch by 6 inch deep trench north to south down center of foundation.

d) Set 4 inch x 6 inch treated timber on grade (bottom flush with bottom of sill timbers).

e) Attach 2 inch x 6 inch rim joists to east and west sill timbers, flush with top of sills.

g) Floor boards (1"x8") nailed to joists with  
nails - stagger the butt joints at least 2 joists on each adjacent joist.

6) Floor (Addition):

- Remove existing floorboards and stringers.
- Excavate to the bottom of the sill timbers in the main cabin and fill with gravel up to the bottoms of the addition sill timbers.
- Set 2"x6" floor joists on grade ( toenail the sill timbers) at 24" on center.
- Floorboards (1"x6") nailed to joists with nails - stagger butt joints at least 2 joists on each adjacent joist.

7) Windows and Doors:

- Square up and shim from and sash of windows.
- Set glass in east and west windows with glazing points and seal with glazing compound.
- Replace hinges and install hasp on porches.

c. Commissioner's Residence, Treatment:

1) Roof:

- Remove all sod and covering materials from roof; planks and green fabric from ceiling and ridge/purlins.
- Scrape and brush all signs of rot and decay from surface of all ceiling planks.
- Remove all ceiling planks that show significant deterioration including planks that are less than 1 1/2"- thick after removing surface decay and those planks that have bad rotten or broken ends.
- Remove plate logs on east and west wall (this will entail providing a temporary support for the remaining ceiling planks and also plumbing up both walls. Once the plates are removed the walls must be shored out at the top.)

f) Replace all planks that were removed. Every plank should have a 6 inch dovetail extending beyond the end of the f the planks. (Note: Replacements should be the same basic size shape - tool marks should be applied to the underside of each )

g) New butting poles should be ripped in half t to fit over the dovetails at the ends of the planks.

h) Rafters (2 inch x 6 inch) are placed 16 on center on top of the ceiling planks starting flush with the 4 ch diameter log fascia at each end of the ceiling planks.

i) Fascia boards (1 inch x 6 inch) should be to the ends of the rafters with 12d nails.

j) Attach the butting poles, sliding them onto dovetails from above and nailing them to the ends of the ceiling with 20d nails.

k) Roof sheathing (1 inch x 8 inch) is applied 2d nails across the rafters.

l) Roofing felt (30 pound) should be rolled the sheathing starting from the bottom of each eave. (Applied inch roofing nails to 4 inch lap top and bottom.)

m) Galvanized, rolled tin, 24 gauge in 30 rolls is to be cut into 30 inch x 30 inch sheets and treated with tar to remove the oils.

n) The tin sheets are then applied across the of the eave with a 6 inch lap on the sides and 6 inch laps en each row. (Asphalt roofing tar is to be applied between each where they lap.) The sheets are nailed with 1 1/4 inch head roofing nails with tar applied over each exposed nailhead.

o) Paint roof brown when tar sets up.

2) Walls (Main cabin):

a) Remove all cloth covering walls.

b) Carefully remove trim from east and west ws. (Trim will be reused.)

c) Carefully remove window frames and sashes east and west windows. (Frames and sashes will be reinstalled.)

e) Cut a 2 inch x 2 inch board 2 1/2  
taller than the window opening and set it into the trench. Nail  
place with 20d nails.

f) Replace window frames, sashes, and  
Nail the frame to the opening on all sides to secure the wall location.

g) Remove all loose chinking.

h) New moss chinking should be jammed into  
cracks and holes between logs.

3) Walls (Porch):

a) Remove loose chinking and fabric from  
walls.

b) Remove nails that attach horizontal  
splines.

c) With both the sill timbers and the  
logs replaced the corner post should be tight. Toenail it at  
the top, bottom and middle with 16d nails.

d) Renail splines to posts and main corner  
ends.

e) Check top logs (under eave and plate) to  
see that they are the right size. If too large, trim down  
for a tighter fit. If too small remove and replace with a larger log.

f) Renail logs to splines.

g) New moss chinking should be jammed into  
cracks and holes between the logs.

4) Floors:

a) Remove existing floor boards and strips.

b) Excavate level with the bottom of the  
timbers.

c) Dig a trench 4 inches to 6  
north-south in the center of the floor.

top of the sill timbers in the porch and 1 inch below the sill in main cabin.

f) Floor boards (1 inch x 8 inch) are nailed to joists with 12d nails - stagger the butt joints at least 2 joists each adjacent board.

5) Windows and Doors (Main cabin):

a) Set new glass in east and west windows glazing points and seal with glazing compound.

b) Replace missing trim piece on west window.

c) Replace the hinges on the door to the cabin.

d) Reshim window frames on north wall behind door. Tighten trim pieces.

e) Replace glass in both windows of north and set in a bead of caulk. Attach 1/2 inch x 3/4 inch stops 6d finish nails.

6) Windows and Doors (Porch):

a) Reshim window frames.

b) Reset trim around windows.

c) Replace glass and set in bead of caulk. Attach 1/2 inch x 3/4 inch stops.

3. MATERIAL LIST AND COST ESTIMATES

a. Women's Jail

1) Lumber, Rough Sawn, White Spruce

1"x8" x 8'	76	406	bf.
1"x6" x 8'	20	80	bf.
	Subtotal	485	bf.
2"x6" x 8'	42	336	bf.
2"x6" x 10'	18	180	bf.
	Subtotal	516	bf.
4"x4" x 8'	4	44	bf.
4"x12" x 8'	40	1280	bf
	Total	2325	bf.

10"x10" x 8'	8	534 bf.
6" x6" x 6'	4	<u>72</u> bf.
	Total	606 bf.
3) Galvanized, Rolled Tin, 24GA 30" roll (to be cut into 30"x30" sheets)		
	200'	
4) Rolled Roofing Felt, 30#, Black		
300 sq. ft. Required		3 rolls
5) Reinforcing Steel (Rebar)		
#4 (16" lengths)		30'
6) Nails:		
Galv. 16d Common		25#
Galv. 12d Common		25#
Galv. Roofing Nails 1"	20#	
6d Finish		1#
Log spikes, 6"-7"		30#
7) Galv. Leadhead roofing nails 1 1/4"	50#	
8) Hardware:		
4" strip hinges	2 pr.	
Face mount, lockset	1	
Face mount, deadbolt	1	
9) Glass: Single strength		
12" x 10 1/2"	1	
11 3/8" x 19 1/2"	1	
25 1/8" x 20 3/8"	1	
10) Silicone Caulking, Clear	1 tube	
11) Asphalt roofing tar	2 gal.	
12) Brown paint (oil base, gloss)	2 gal.	

## 14) Logs:

8" Dia. (Min.) x 16'	2
4" Dia. (Min.) x 22'	2

## 15) Lumber, rough sawn, white spruce

1 1/2" x 10" x 6'	16	120 bf.
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## 16) Douglas Fir, #1, Clear

2" x 8" x 8'	2	21 bf.
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b. U.S. Commissioner's Court (Alt. "A")

## 1) Lumber, Rough sawn, White Spruce

1"x8" x 8'	200	1067 bf.
2"x6" x 8'	60	480 bf.
2"x6" x10'	36	360 bf.
	Subtotal	840 bf.
3"x8" x 10'	30	600 bf.
	Total	2507 bf.

2) Timber, Douglas Fir, pressure treated with  
mated Copper Arsenate, Select Structural (No-1) full dimension  
gh cut, labeled (LP-22 Ground Contact 40).

10"x10" x 8'	12	800 bf.
4"x6" x 8'	3	<u>48</u> bf.
	Total	848 bf.

3) Galvanized, rolled tin, 24GA  
30" roll (to be cut into 30"x30" sheets)

900
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## 4) Rolled roofing felt, 30# black

900 Required	9 rolls
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## 5) Reinforcing Steel (Rebar)

#4 (16" lengths)	50'
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Galv.	16d	Common	50#
Galv.	12d	Common	50#
Galv.	Roofing nails		50#
Log Spikes 5"x6"			50#

7) Galv. Leadhead roofing nails

1 1/4"	100#
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8) Hardware:

4" strap hinges	2 pr.
Hasp & Staple, 4"	1

9) Glass, single strength

28" x 34 1/4"	2
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10) Silicone Caulking, clear

1 tube
--------

11) Asphalt roofing tar

2 gal.
--------

12) Brown paint (oil base,  
gloss)

3 gal.
--------

13) Insulation, R-13

15 1/2" Batts	10 rolls
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14) Drain Tiles: 6" perforated PVC pipe

8' lengths	10
90° elbows	2

15) Logs, unpeeled, White Spruce

8" Dia. (min.) x 20'	3
3" Dia. (Min.) x 20'	2
3" Dia. (Min.) x 12'	2
8" Dia. (Min.) x 20'	9 (only on Alt. "A")

(to be added to those items on Alt. "A" list)

1) Lumber, Rough sawn White Spruce

1"x8" x 8'	30	160 bf.
1"x6" x 8'	80	320 bf.
	Subtotal	<u>480</u> bf.
2"x6" x 12'	16	192 bf.
	Total	<u>672</u> bf.

2) Timbers: Douglas Fir, pressure treated with

Chromated Copper Arsenate, Select Structural (No-1), full  
dimension, rough cut labeled (LP-22 Ground Contact).

6"x6" x 8'	5	120 bf.
2"x6" x 10'	10	100 bf.
	Total	<u>220</u> bf.

3) Galvanized rolled tin, 24 GA

30" roll 400

4) Roll roofing felt, 30# black

330 Ruired 4 rolls

5) Reinforcing Steel (Rebar)

#4 (16" lengths) 10'

12) Brown paint (oil base, gloss) 1 gal.

13) Insulation, R. 19

15 1/2" Batts 3 rolls

14) Drain Tile; 6" perforated PVC Pipe

8' lengths	4
90° elbows	1

d. U.S. Commissioner's Residence

1) Lumber, Rough Sawn, White Spruce

2) Timber, Douglas Fir, Pressure treated with Chromated Copper Arsenate, Select Structural (No-1), full dimension rough cut labeled (LP\_22 Ground Contact).

10"x10" x 8'	22	1467 bf.
6"x6" x 8'	26	624 bf.
4"x6" x 8'	1	16 bf.
3"x6" x 8'	2	24 bf.
Total		2131 bf.

30" roll (cut into 30"x30" sheets)

800'

3) Rolled roofing felt, 30#, black

500# Required 6 rolls

4) Reinforcing steel (Rebar)

#4 (16" lengths) 80'

5) Nails:

Galv.	20d Common	50#
Galv.	16d Common	50#
Galv.	12d Common	50#
Galv.	Roofing Nails, 1"	50#
Log	Spikes, 10"	30#
Log	Spikes, 6"	50#

6) Galv. Leadhead roofing nails

1 1/4" 100#

7) Hardware

4"	Strap hinges	1 pr.
4"	Hasp & staple	1

8) Glass: single strength

14"x20"	2
16"x20"	2
12"x9 3/4"	2
20 1/2"x14 1/2"	1

9) Silicone caulking, clear 1 tube

## 12) Insulation, R-19

15 1/2" Batt 9 rolls

## 13) Drain tile: 6" perforated P.V.C. Pipe

8' lengths 13  
90° elbows 2

## 14) Logs: Unpeeled, White Spruce

9" Dia. (Min.) x 26' 3  
7" Dia. (Min.) x 30' 2  
6" Dia. (Min.) x 30' 3

## 15) Timber, Rough sawn, White Spruce

3" x 8" x 10' 40 800 bf.  
3" x 6" x 10' 50 750 bf.  
Total 1550 bf.

## e. Cost Estimates

1) Hand Tools \$12,000

## 2) Women's Jail

a) Materials 2,600

b) Labor 8,690

c) Transport Materials 9,298

d) TOTAL \$14,454

## 3) Commissioner's Residence

a) Materials \$ 6,004

b) Labor 8,008

c) Per diem 500

d) Transport Materials 15,340

e) TOTAL \$29,852

b) Labor	9,280
c) Per diem	600
d) Transport Materials	<u>13,680</u>
e) TOTAL	\$33,122
5) Return of Materials	<u>3,950</u>
6) GRAND TOTAL	\$93,378

This estimate was prepared by Maintenance Foreman Nick Powning and good through the summer of 1984.

1)	Bow Saw, 36"	1
2)	Handsaw, Crosscut	2
3)	Bow saw blades, 36"	3
4)	Hatchets	2
5)	Axe	1
6)	5-Ton hydraulic jacks	8
7)	8' Step ladders	2
8)	Shovels	3
9)	"Comealong" winch	2
10)	Framing hammers, 20 oz.	3
11)	Hammer, 16 oz.	1
12)	Sledge hammer, 8 lb.	2
13)	Log chain, 3/4" links	30'
14)	Log tongs	2
15)	Crow bar, 36"	2
16)	Steel pry bar, 5'	1
17)	Flat "wonder" bar	1
18)	Tape measure, 25'	2
19)	Tape measure, 50'	1
20)	Builder's level (Transit)	1
21)	Tripod (for transit)	1
22)	"Cats Paw"	2
23)	4' level	1
24)	2' level	1
25)	Utility matt knife w/retracting blades)	2
26)	Extra Matt knife blades (5/packet)	3 pkts.
27)	Chalkline/plumb bob	2
28)	Wood chisels (1/2", 3/4", 1", 1/4", 1/2", 2")	1 set
29)	Pliers	2
30)	Builder's square	2
31)	Putty knives, 1", 3"	2 ea.
32)	Caulking gun	1
33)	Tin snips	3
34)	Adze	1
35)	Draw knives	2
36)	Wheel barrow	1
37)	Screw drivers; #2 phillips	2
38)	Screw drivers; #2 slotted	2
39)	Coarsle rasp	1
40)	Pencils	10
41)	Triangular metal file	2
42)	Paint brushes 4"	4
43)	8" finish plane	1
44)	Carborundum stone	1
45)	Broad Axe	1

b. Power Tools

1) Portable generator	1
2) Extension cords, 100'	2
3) Power worm drive saw, 7 1/2"	1
4) Circular saw blades, 7 1/2" cross cut	5
rip	2
5) Electric drill, 1/2" var. sp., Rev.	1
6) Drill Bits: speed bore bits 3/8"=1 1/2"	1 set
speed twist bits 1/16"-1/2"	1 set
1/2" wood twist bit, 2' long	2
7) Chain saw	1
8) Chains for chain saw, 24" cross cut chain	1
rip chain	1
9) Oil for chain saws	1 gal.
10) Pre-mix fuel for chain saw	10 gal.
11) Spark plugs for chain saw	2

5. Alternative Treatments

These alternatives take into consideration the fact funds may not be available for the recommended treatment.

a. No Further Treatment: This alternative would in further water damage and deterioration of Chisana Cabins from Wrangell-Saint Elias' severe weather conditions. Routine maintenance would continue. (This alternative is not recommended.)

b. Exterior Preservation Treatments Only: This alternative would include all essential work recommended for the exterior of the building; all roof work, replacement of deteriorated walls, sills and repair of windows and door. Routine maintenance would continue. (This alternative is not recommended because the only interior work left would be the floor and it would have to be removed to replace sill logs.)

c. Interior Adaptive Use Treatment Only: This alternative would include only floor plank replacement and would not fully stabilize deterioration of historic fabric. (This alternative is not recommended.)

Of all the alternative treatments, "b" is the preferred treatment because if these items were accomplished the structure would be effectively stabilized from deterioration.

a. Discussion

The following determination of effect of the recommended treatments is made in accordance with section 800.4(b) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties". The council's criteria reads as follows:

federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed undertaking shall be considered to have an effect on a National Register property eligible for inclusion in the National Register districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, including their settings) when any condition of the undertaking causes or may cause any change, beneficial or adverse, in the quality of the historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural character that qualifies the property under the National Register Criteria.

Chisana cabins are currently being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The architectural and historical qualities proposed in this National Register Nomination are briefly outlined in the following statements to be used in applying the criteria of effect.

Wooden details on the Commissioner's buildings and the Women's Club are now outstanding log craftsmanship, from hand carved wooden door and hinges to decorative diamond shaped, wood details around trim.

These structures are among the best remaining of early log buildings of Gold Rush Alaska.

b. Evaluation of Effect

1) No Effect: Recommended treatments having no effect on the qualities of Chisana Cabins that qualify them for dual nomination to the National Register are as follows:

a) There are no recommended treatments with no effect.

2) No Adverse Effect: Recommended treatments that are considered as having an overall beneficial effect on the Chisana Cabins are as follows:

a) All replacement of rotted roof, floor and wall members with new material insuring that as much historic fabric as possible is retained even if higher labor cost is incurred.

b) Removal of encroaching vegetation and sod.

3) Adverse Effect: Recommended treatments that considered as having an adverse effect on the qualities of U.S. Commissioner's Court, U.S. Commissioner's Residence, and Women's Jail that qualify them for individual nomination to the National Register of Historic Places are as follows:

a) No Adverse Effect is anticipated from treatments recommended in this report.

sources. A survey will be scheduled and executed prior to any ground disturbing activities being conducted. All required reports and compliance documentation will also be completed.

Existing Condition Photographs, Dave Anderson, June 1983

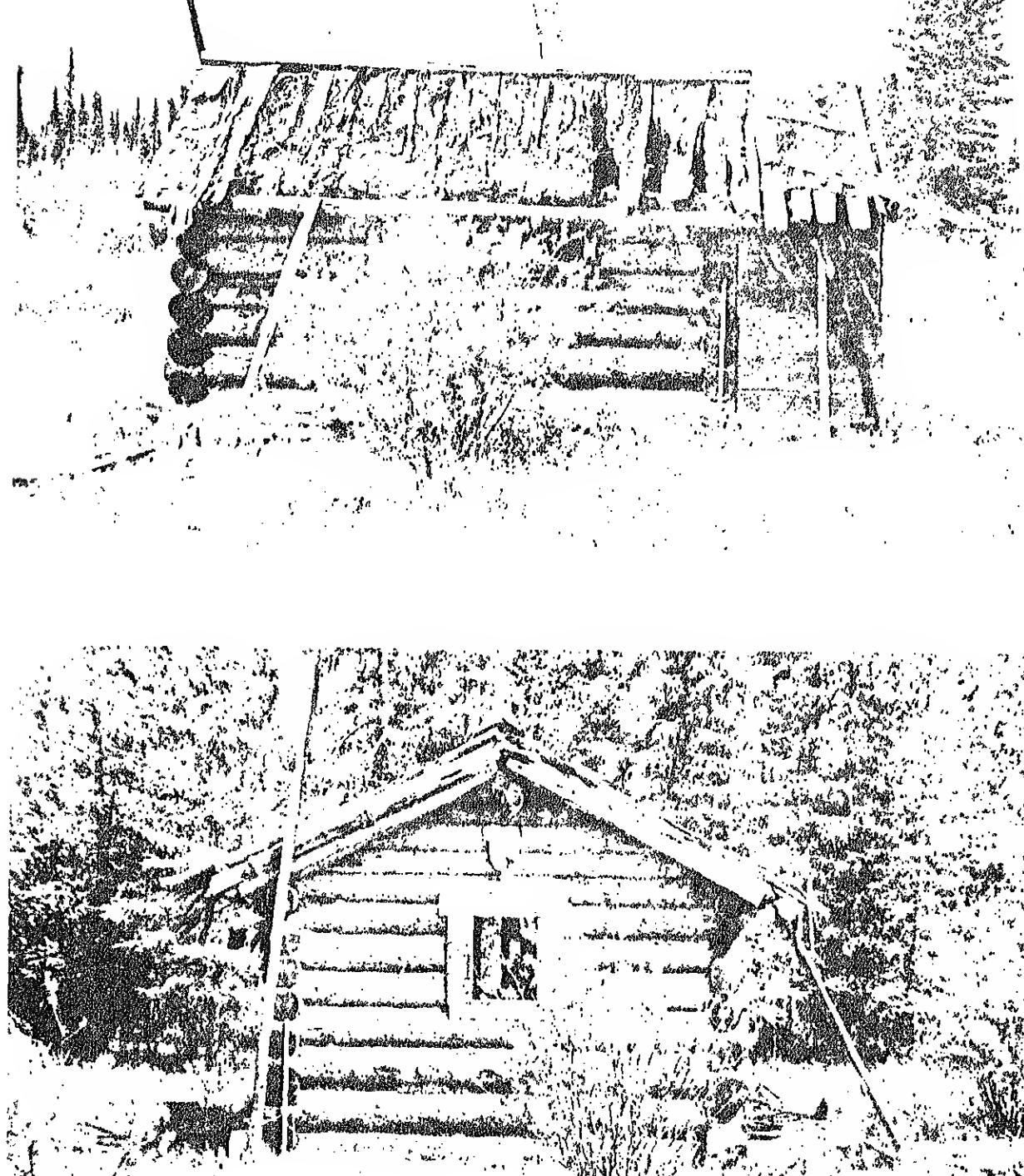
Photograph 1  
Women's Jail, Chisana  
Northeast Oblique.

Photograph 2  
Women's Jail, Chisana  
East Elevation.



Photograph 3  
Women's Jail, Chisana  
South Elevation.

Photograph 4  
Women's Jail, Chisana  
West Elevation.



Photograph 5  
Women's Jail, Chisana  
North Elevation.

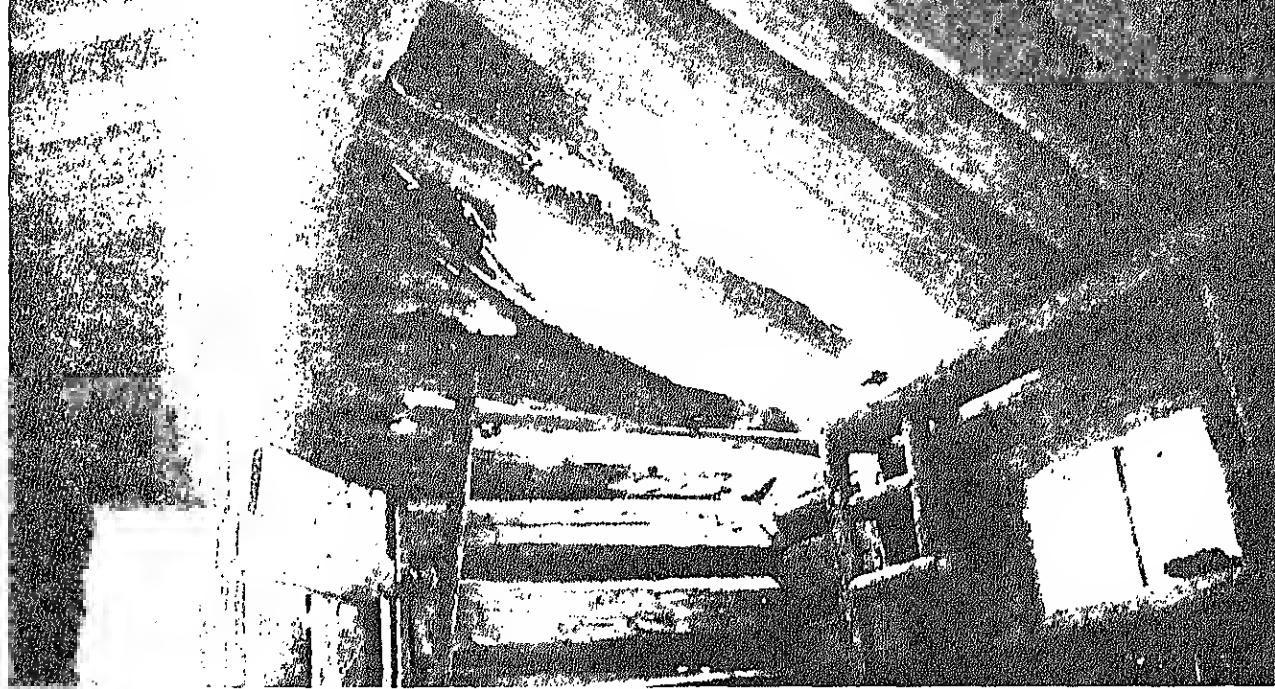


Photograph 6  
Women's Jail, Chisana  
"Hole-in-Roof" Detail, South Side.

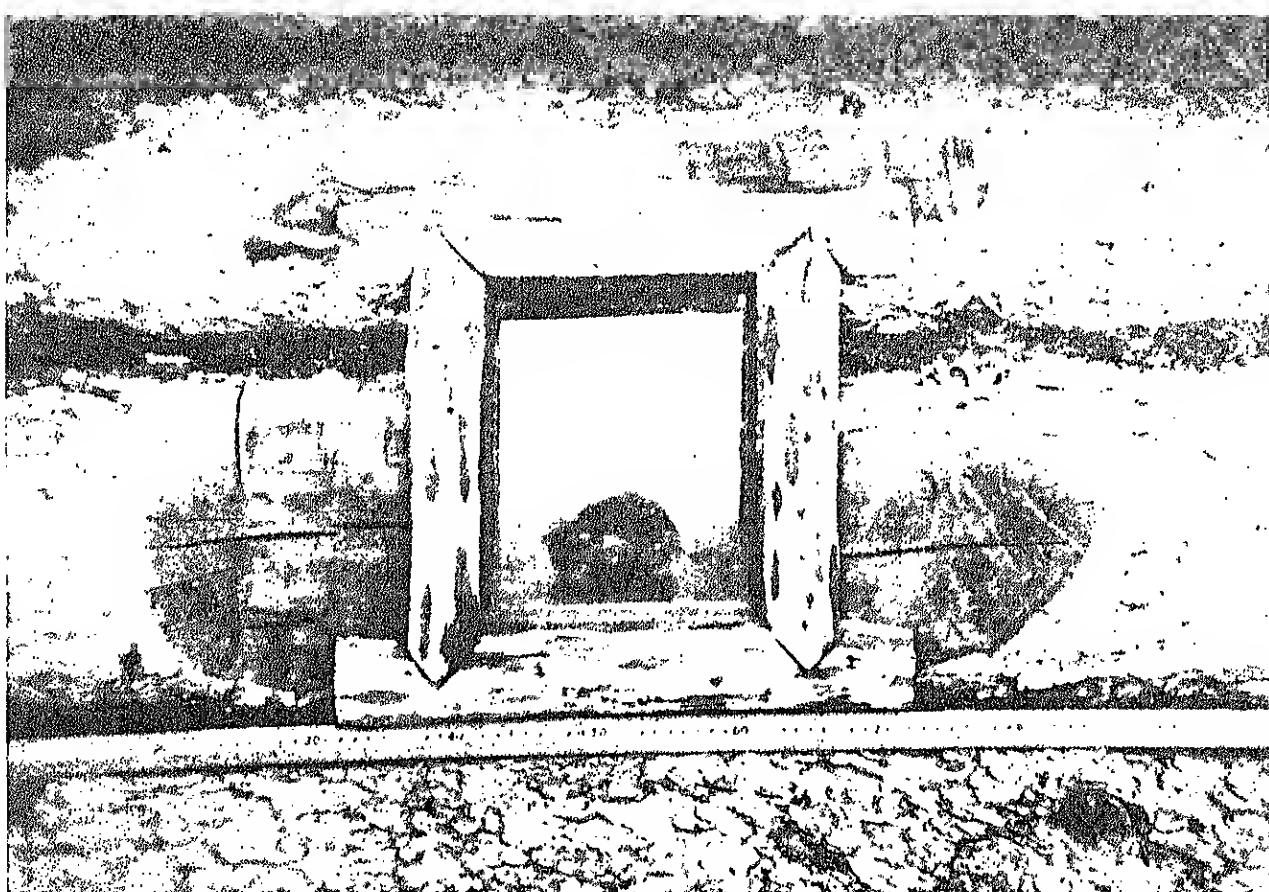


Photograph 7  
Women's Jail, Chisana  
Collapsed Ceiling, South Side.

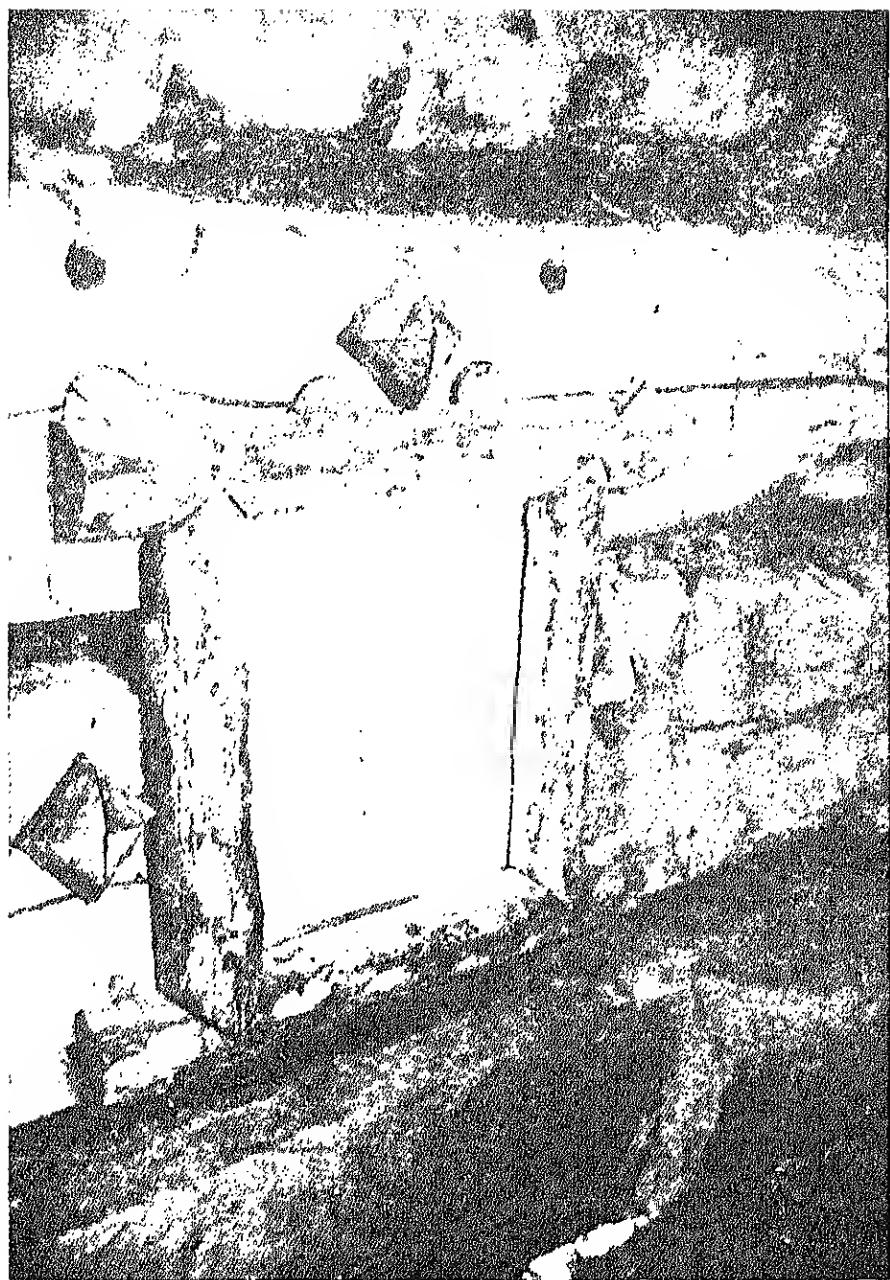
Photograph 8  
Women's Jail, Chisana  
Interior; West wall, shelf & window.



Photograph 9  
Women's Jail, Chisana  
Exterior; Window on north wall.

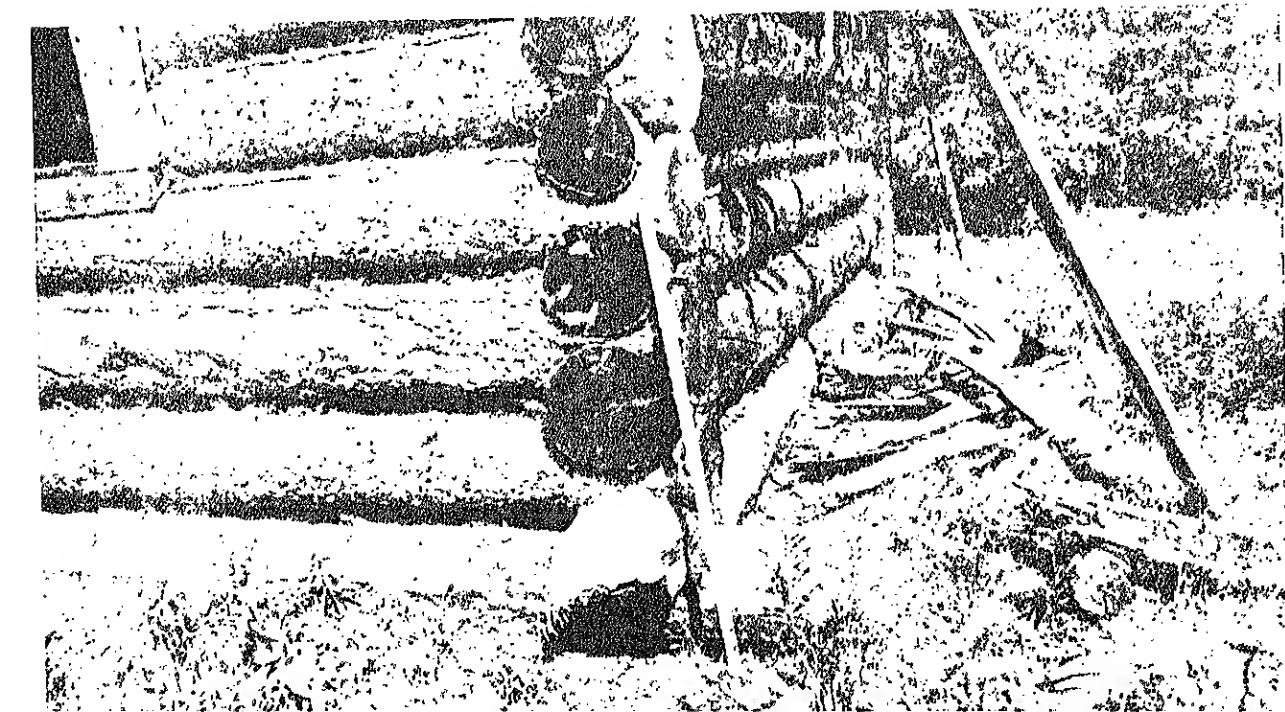


Photograph 10  
Women's Jail, Chisana  
Interior; Window on north wall.

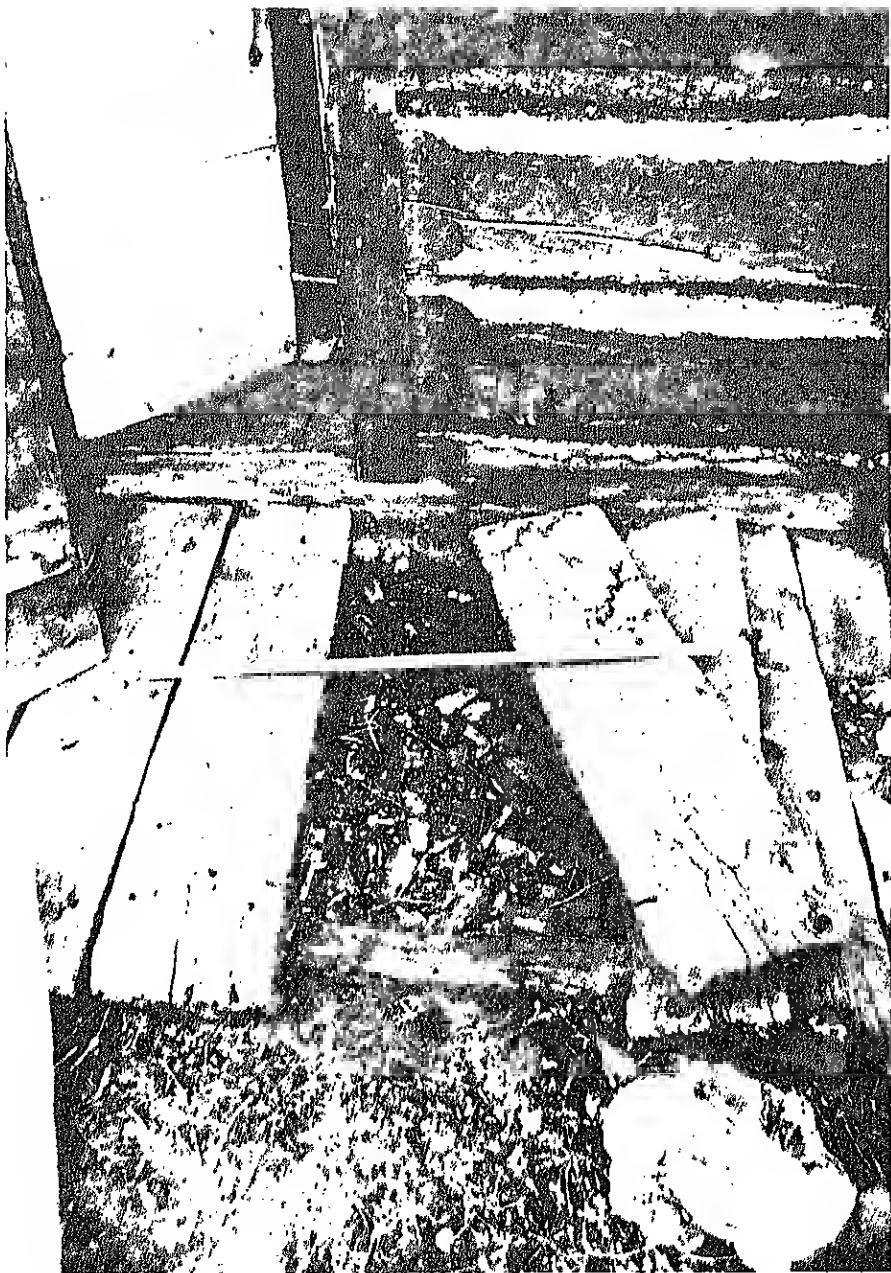


Photograph 11  
Women's Jail, Chisana  
Interior; Shelf detail, south wall.

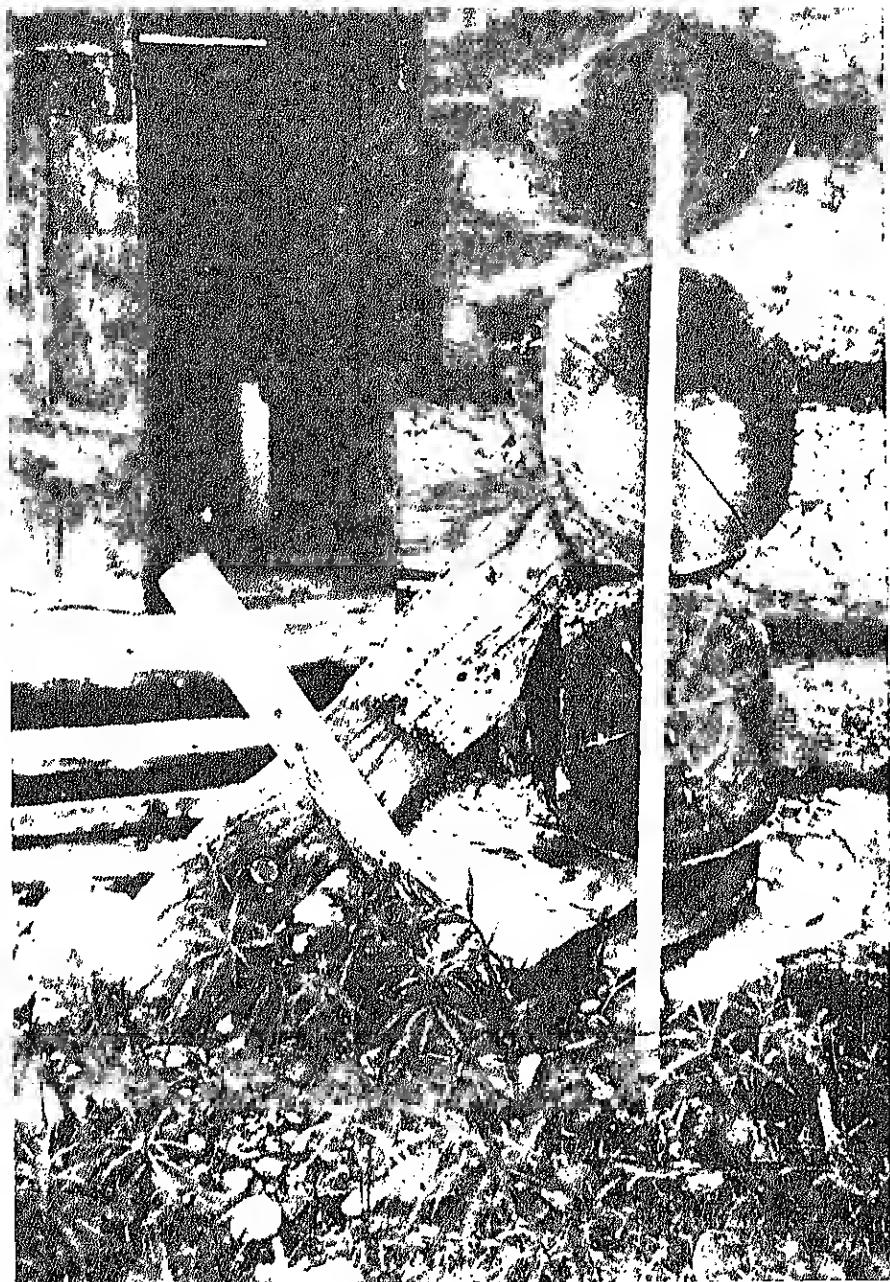
Photograph 12  
Women's Jail, Chisana  
Northwest corner, log connections.



Photograph 13  
Women's Jail, Chisana  
Floor planks, porch.

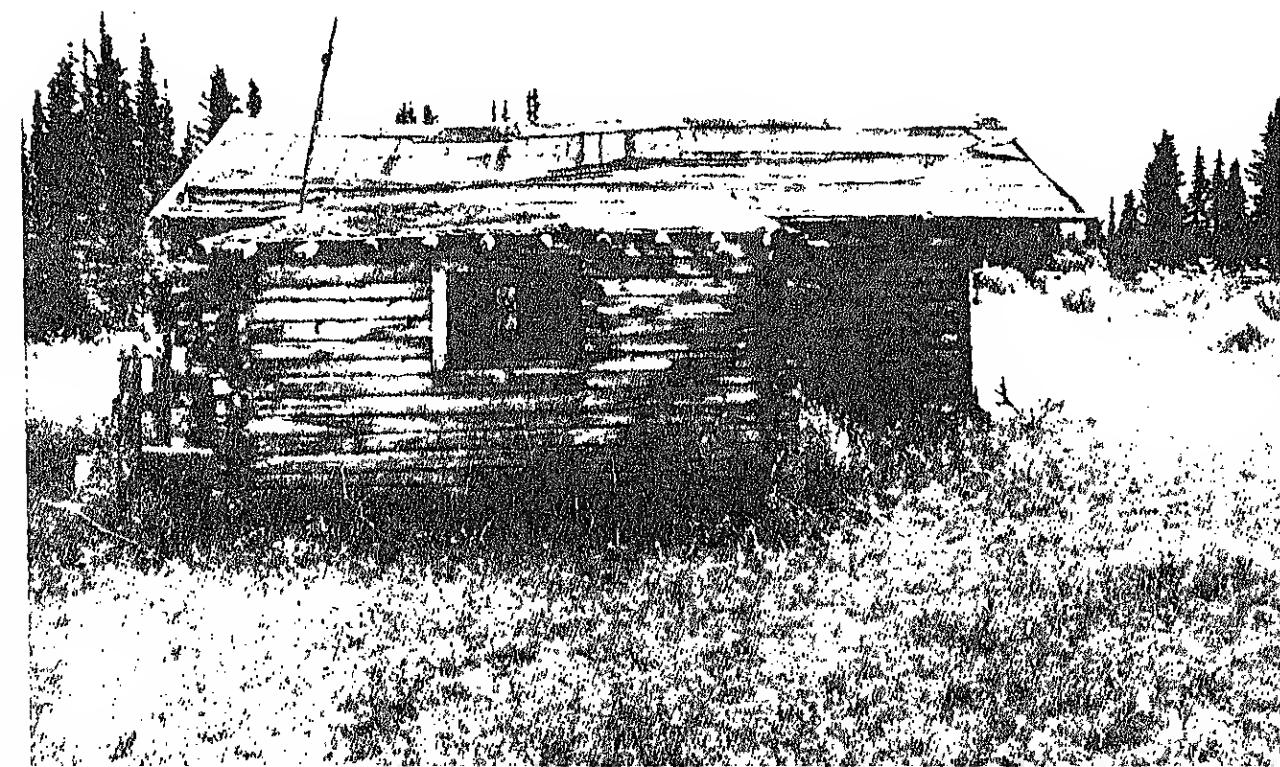
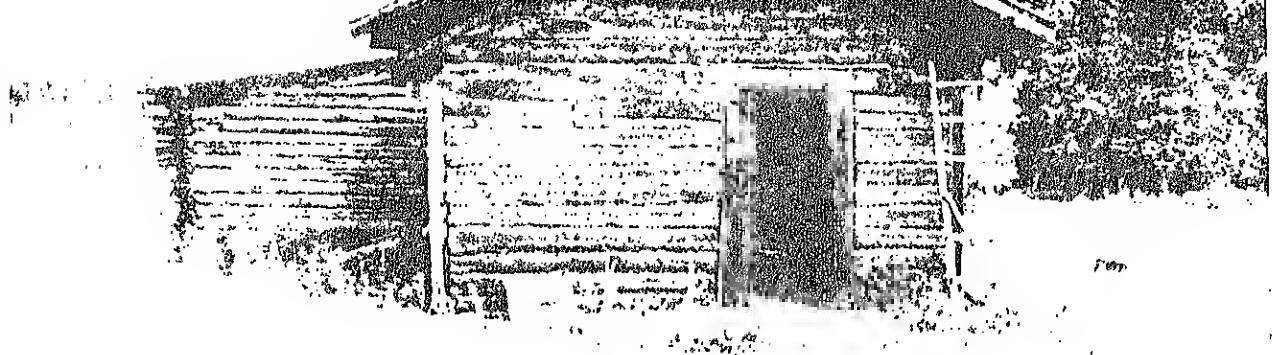


Photograph 14  
Women's Jail, Chisana  
Corner bracing at sill logs.



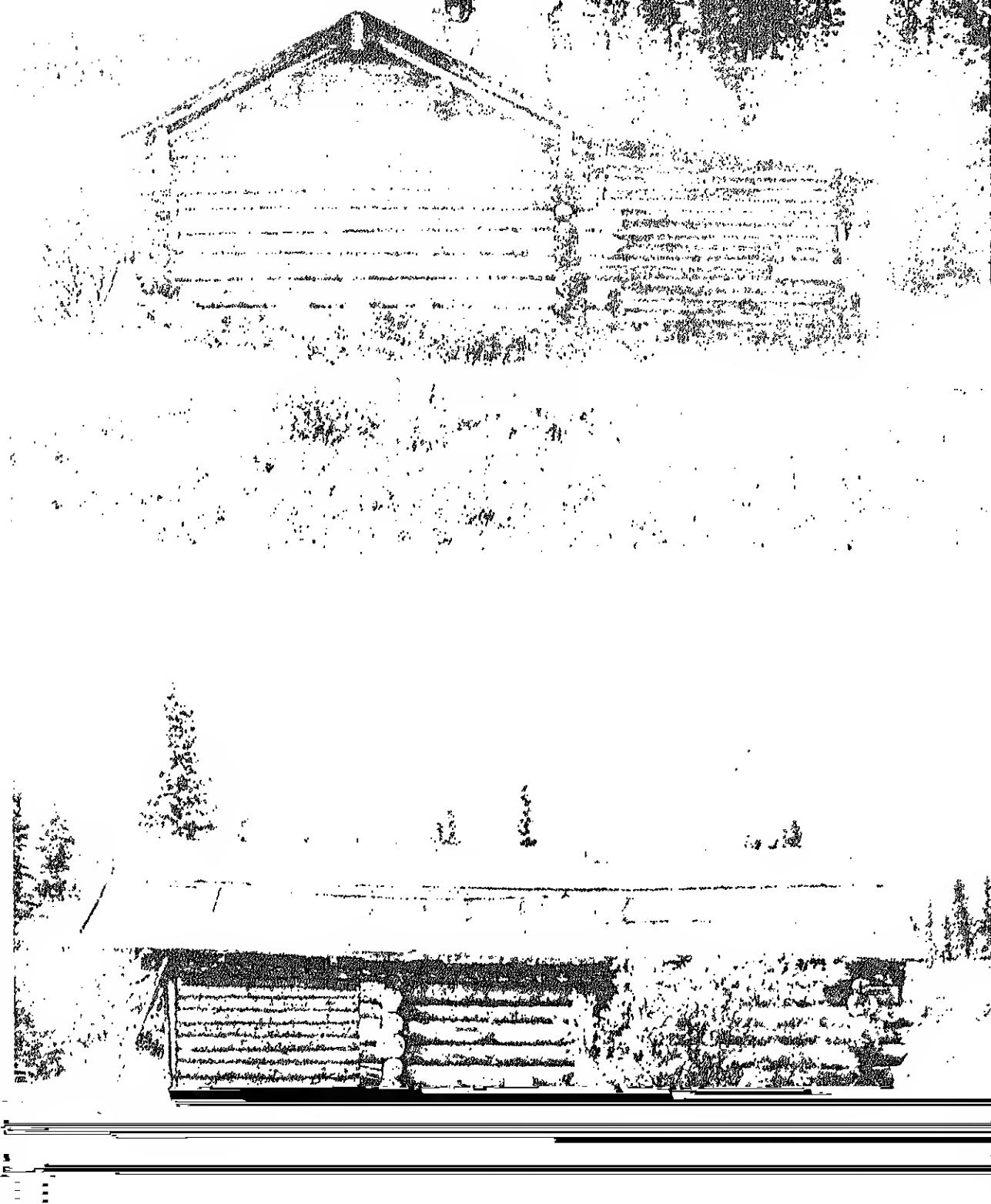
Photograph 15  
U.S. Commissioner's Court  
South Elevation.

Photograph 16  
U.S. Commissioner's Court, Chisana  
West Elevation.



Photograph 17  
U.S. Commissioner's Court, Chisana  
North Elevation.

Photograph 18  
U.S. Commissioner's Court, Chisana  
East Elevation.

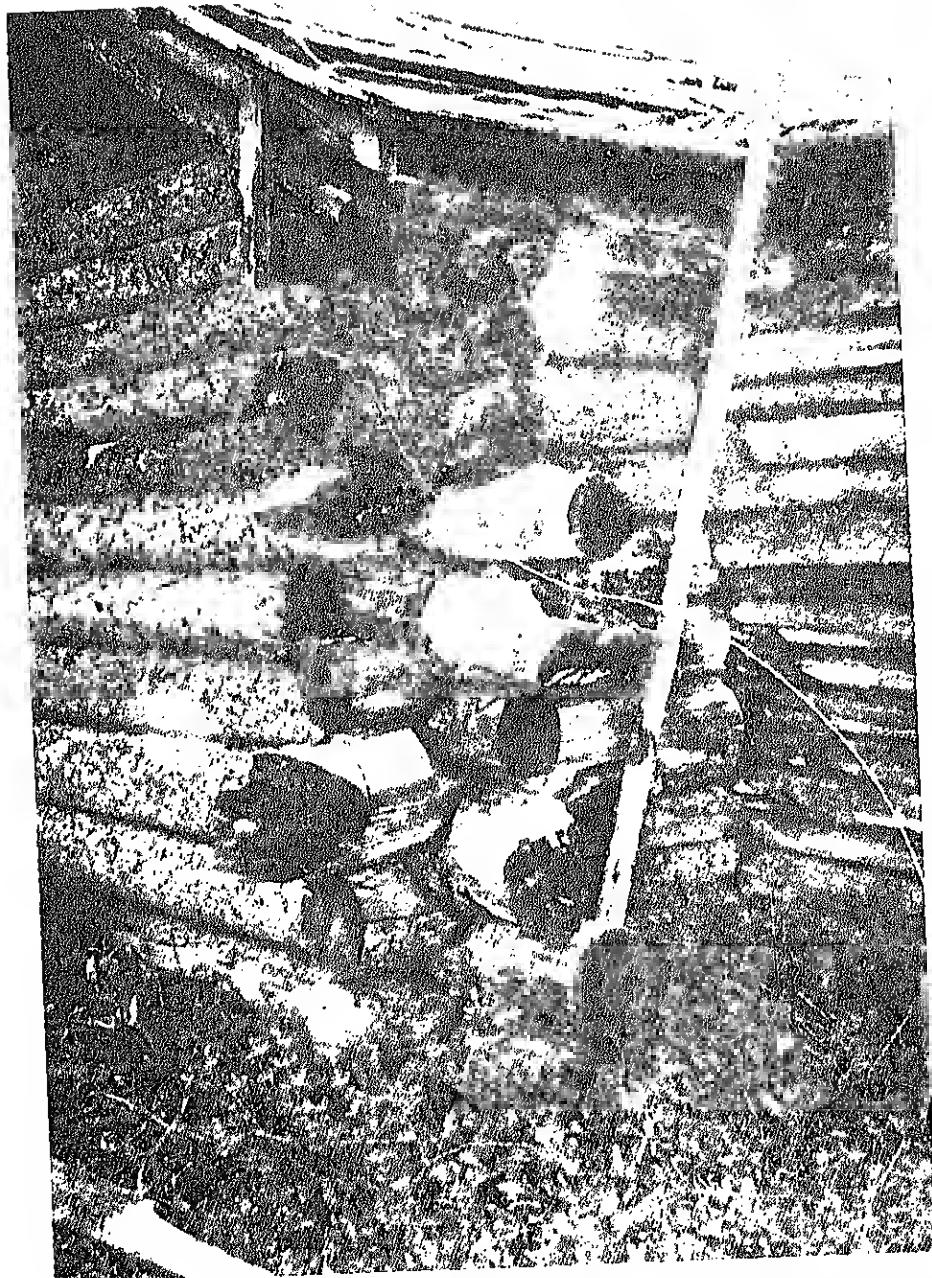


Photograph 19

U.S. Commissioner's Court, Chisana  
Junction of the ceiling timbers,  
butting pole, eave log and  
plate log w/newer roof above  
ceiling members



Photograph 20  
U.S. Commissioner's Court, Chisana  
V-notched log corner; showing  
junction of addition logs and  
newer roof.

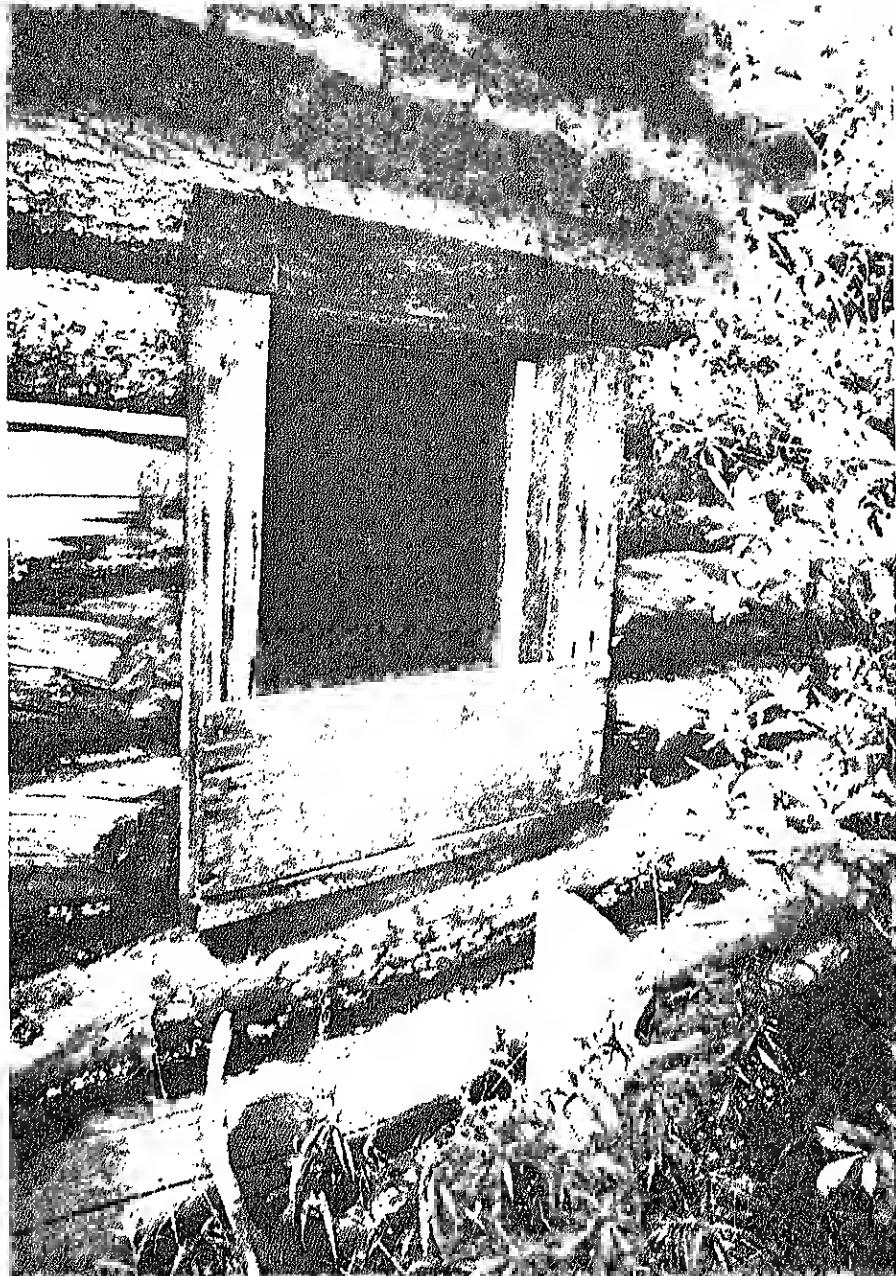


Photograph 21  
U.S. Commissioner's Court, Chisana  
Ceiling & North wall, showing split-  
log ceiling members and peeled  
purlines & ridge beam.



Photograph 22

U.S. Commissioner's Court, Chisana  
Window in East wall - logs hewn to  
receive flat trim pieces.



Photograph 23  
U.S. Commissioner's Court, Chisana  
Front entry to main cabin with hewn  
logs at trim; trim missing on  
right side.



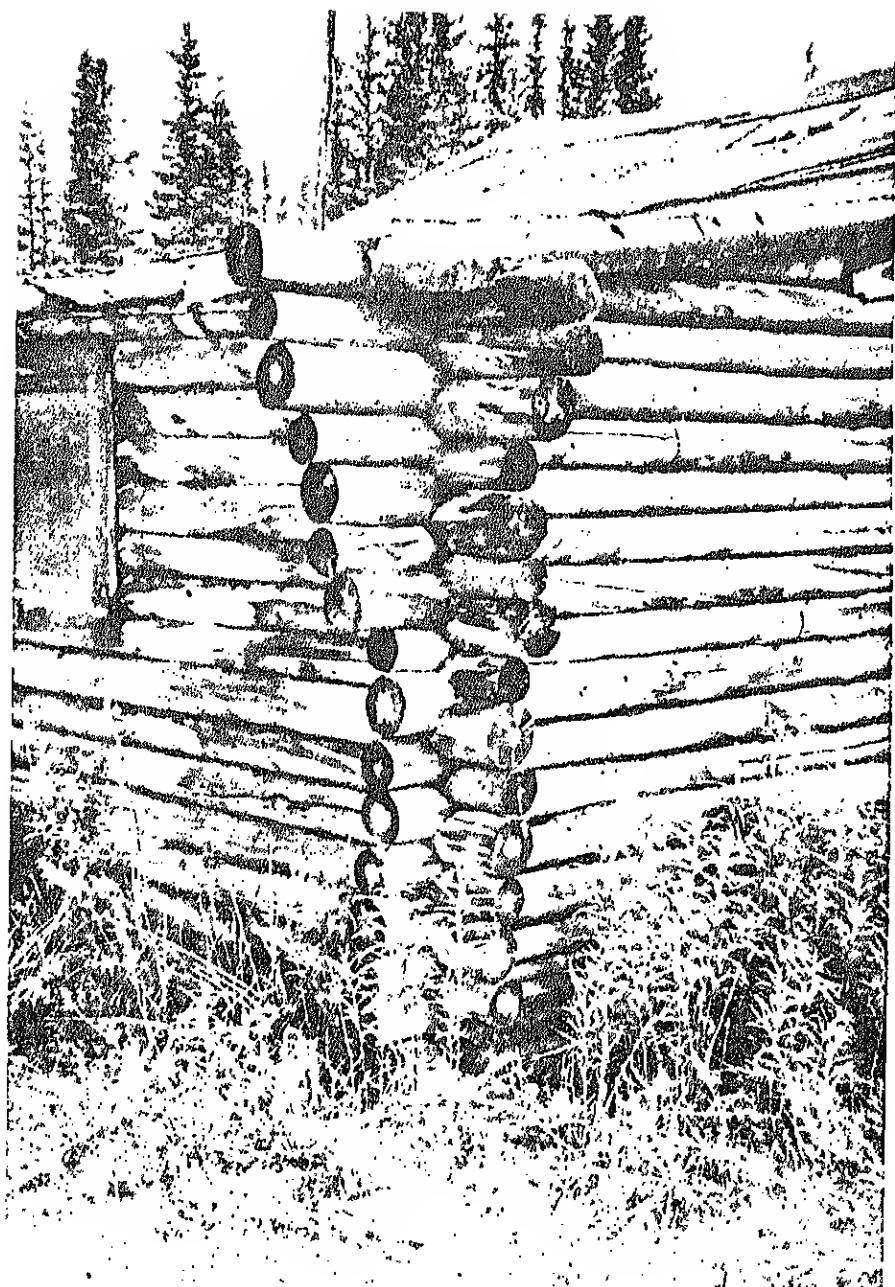
Photograph 24  
U.S. Commissioner's Court, Chisana  
Junction of main cabin logs and  
porch logs (spline just visible  
between second and third porch logs  
on right)



Photograph 26  
U.S. Commissioner's Court, Chisana  
Detail of Hudson Bay corner and  
splines from interior of porch.

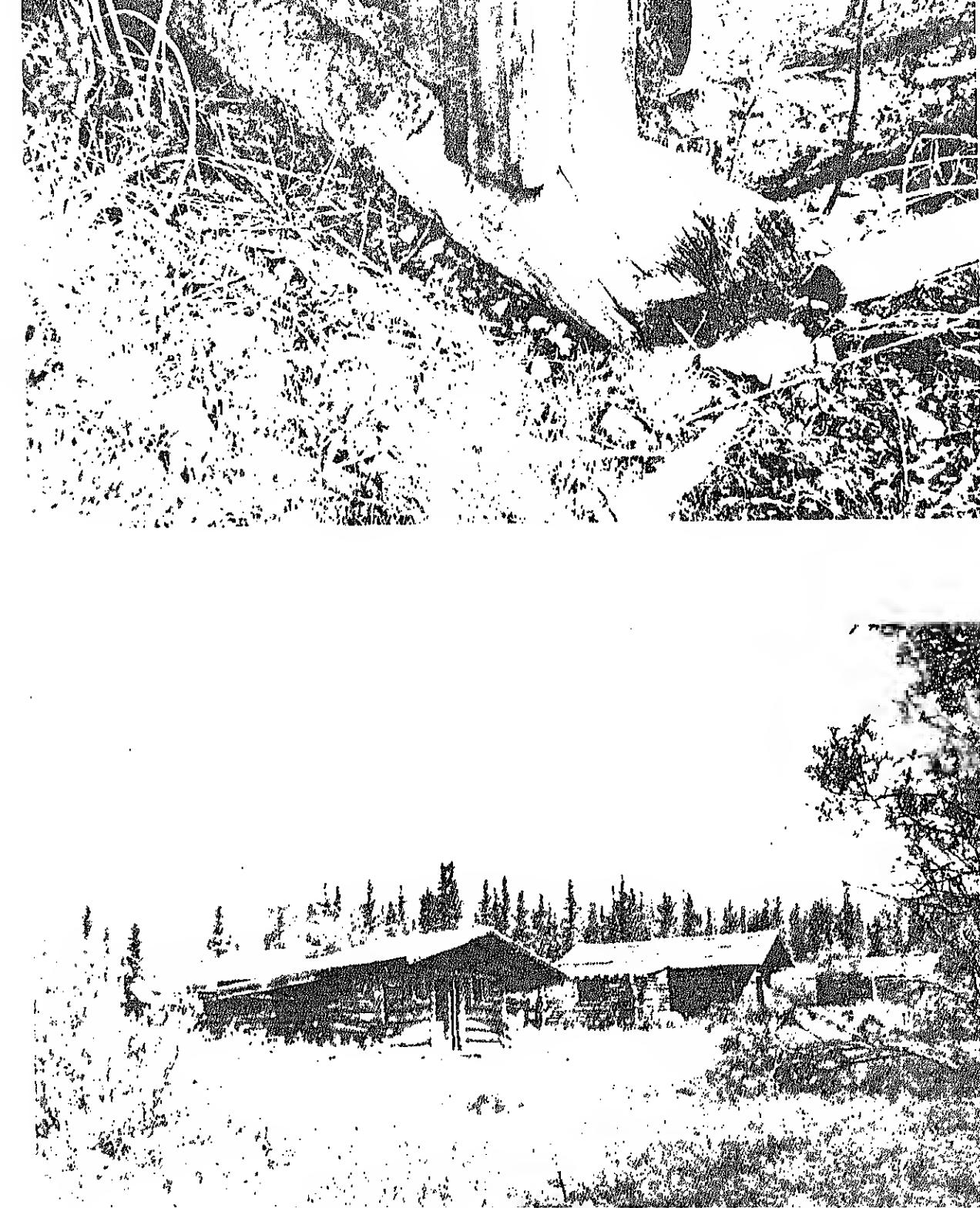


Photograph 27  
U.S. Commissioner's Court, Chisana  
Southwest corner of addition



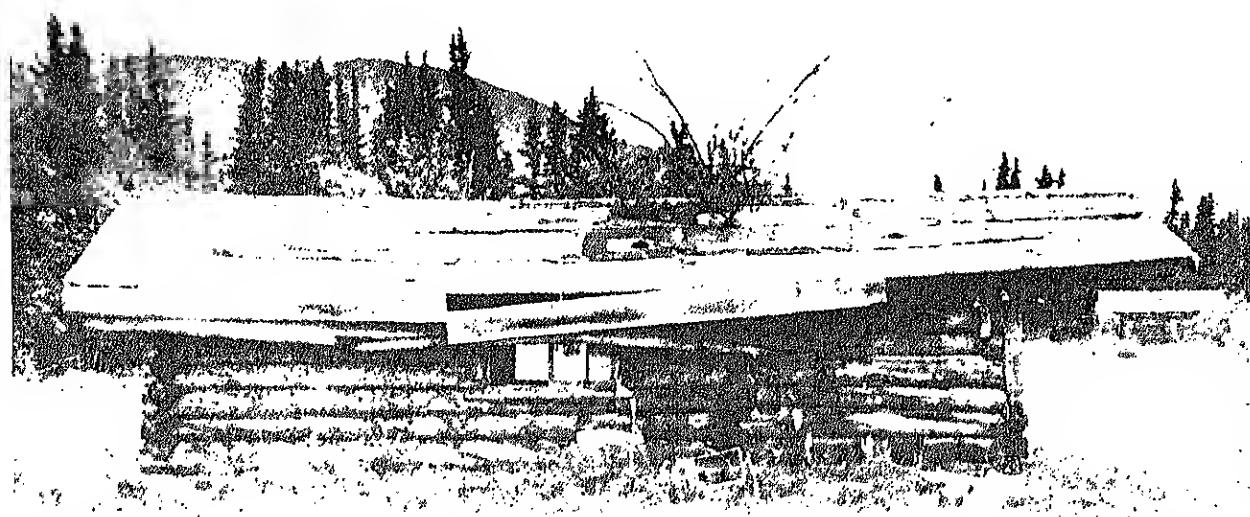
Photograph 28  
U.S. Commissioner's Court, Chisana  
Junction of sill log and Hudson  
Bay corner post.

Photograph 29  
U.S. Commissioner's Residence, Chisana  
South east oblique



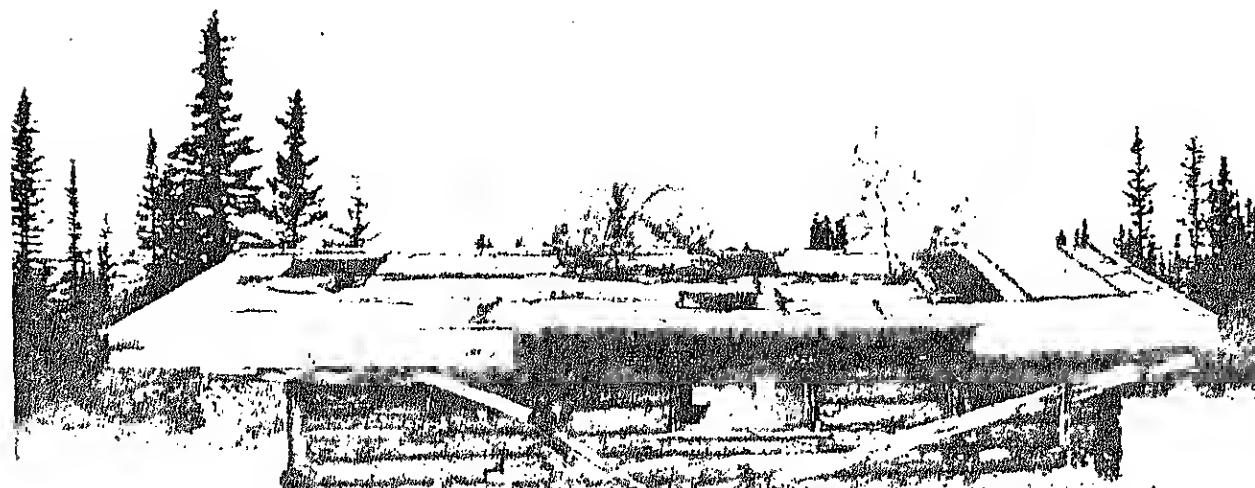
Photograph 30  
U.S. Commissioner's Residence, Chisana  
South Elevation.

Photograph 31  
U.S. Commissioner's Residence, Chisana  
West Elevation.



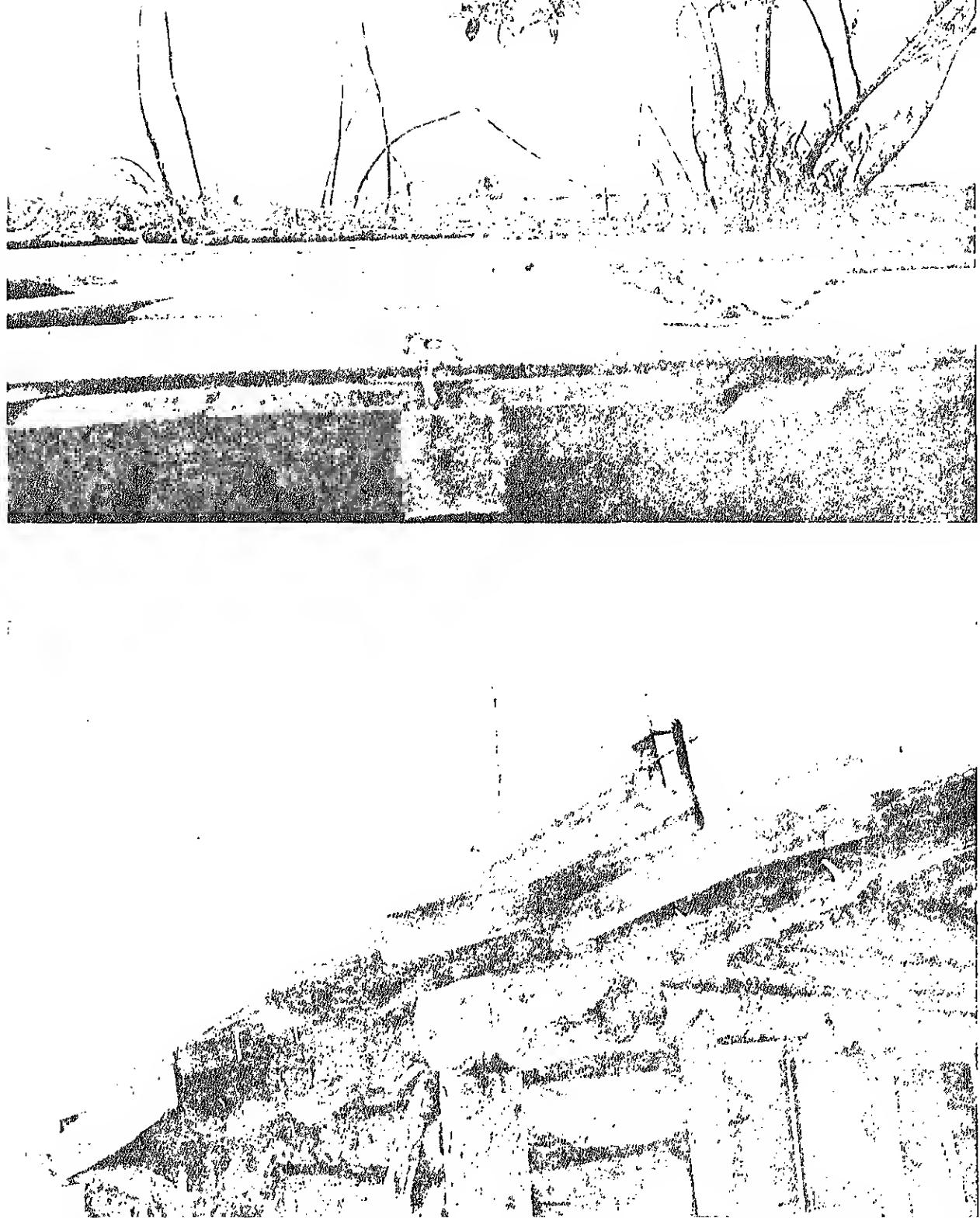
Photograph 32  
U.S. Commissioner's Residence, Chisana  
North Elevation.

Photograph 33  
U.S. Commissioner's Residence, Chisana  
East Elevation

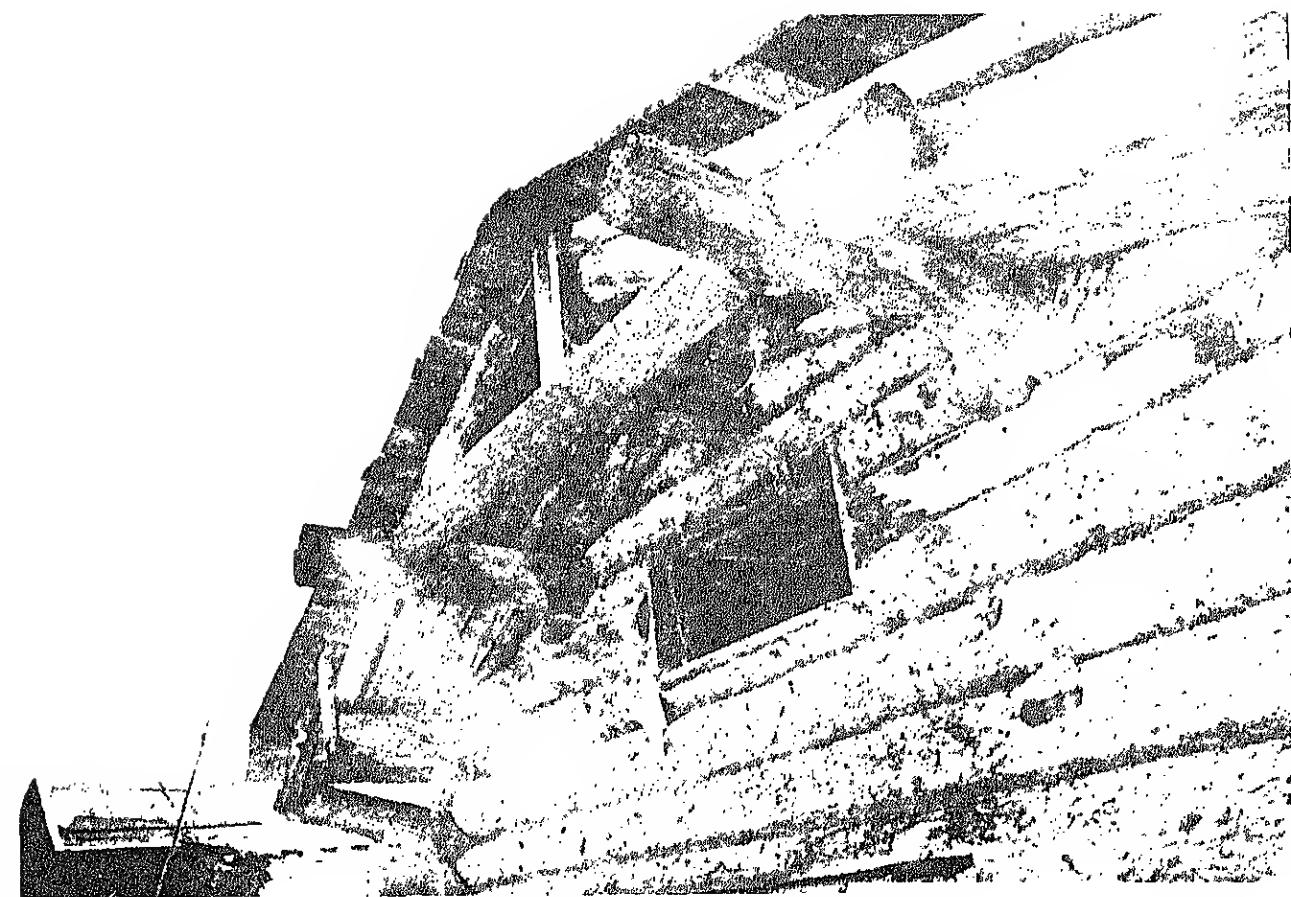


Photograph 34  
U.S. Commissioner's Residence, Chisana  
Roof detail with vegetation and  
present occupant.

Photograph 35  
U.S. Commissioner's Residence, Chisana  
Eave detail with newer roof over decaying  
ceiling members (note sag in roof line).



Photograph 36  
U.S. Commissioner's Residence, Chisana  
Collar log connecting extended purlins  
(note 8" overhang of rewer roof).



Photograph 37  
U.S. Commissioner's Residence, Chisana  
Newer roof extension over entry on south  
side supported by purlins and ridge board.

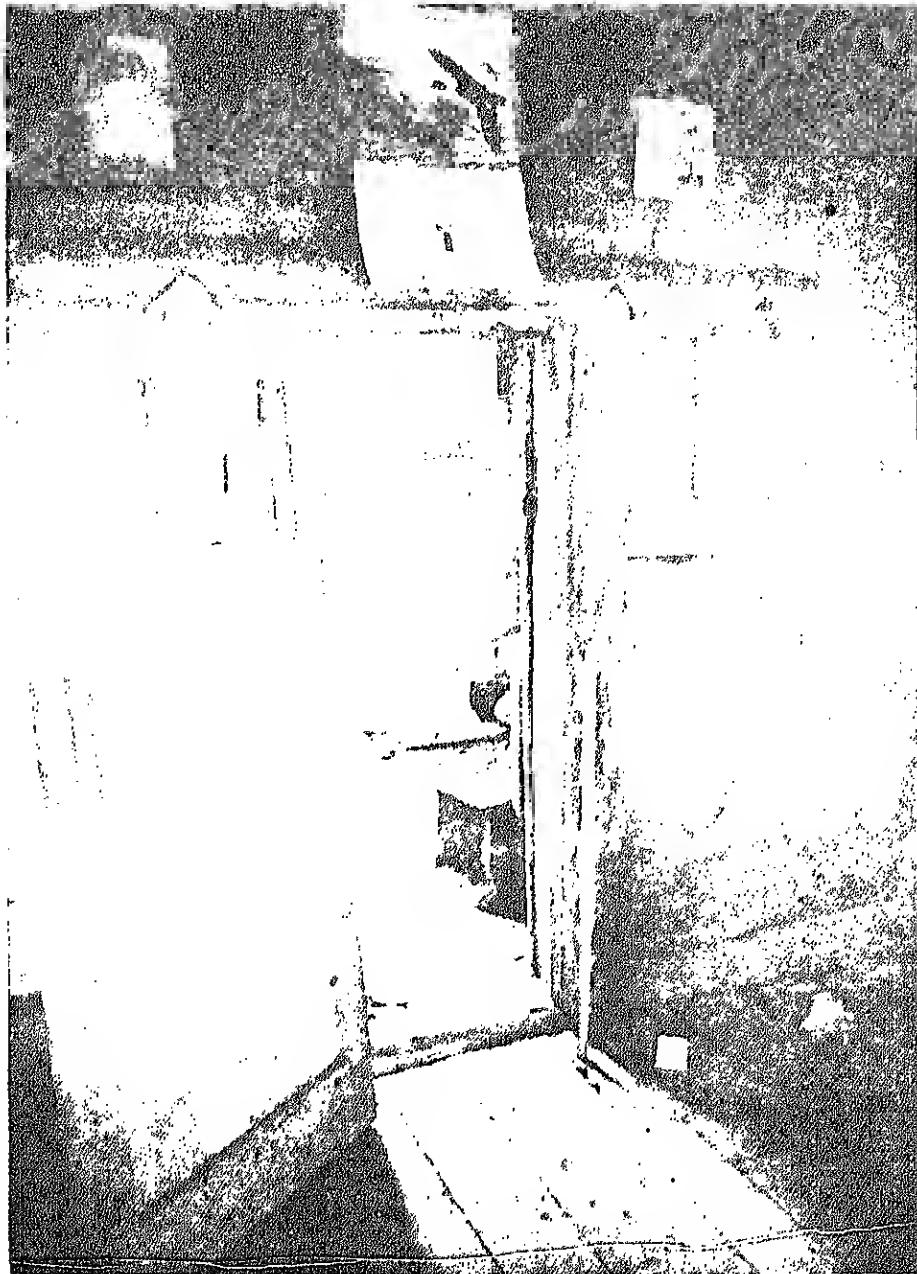


Photograph 38  
U.S. Commissioner's Residence, Chisana  
Canvas covering ceiling, looped around  
purlins and ridge beam.



Photograph 39

U.S. Commissioner's Residence, Chisana  
Interior of entry to main cabin - note  
water stained burlap and separating wind  
trim.

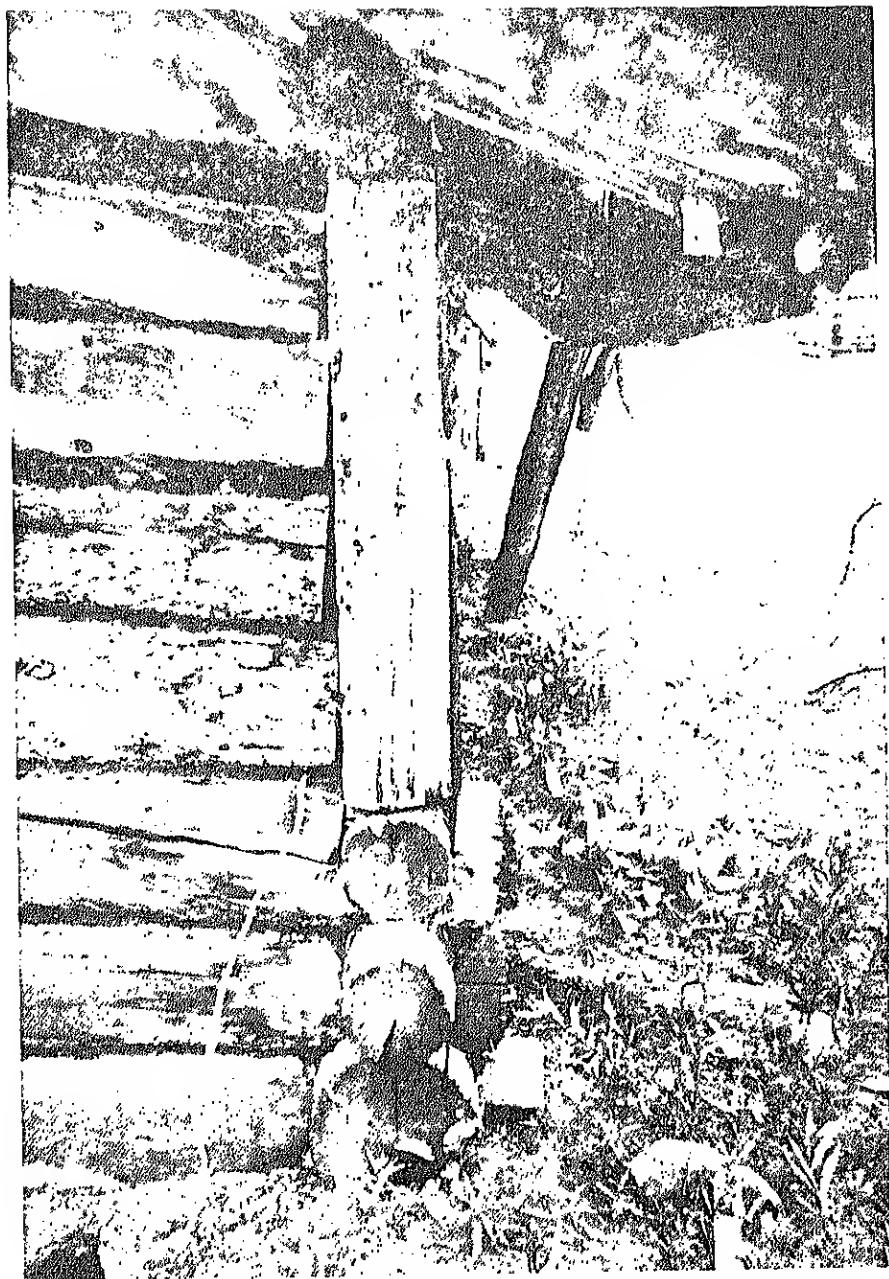


Photograph 40  
U.S. Commissioner's residence, Chisana  
Junction of main cabin logs (right)  
and porch logs.

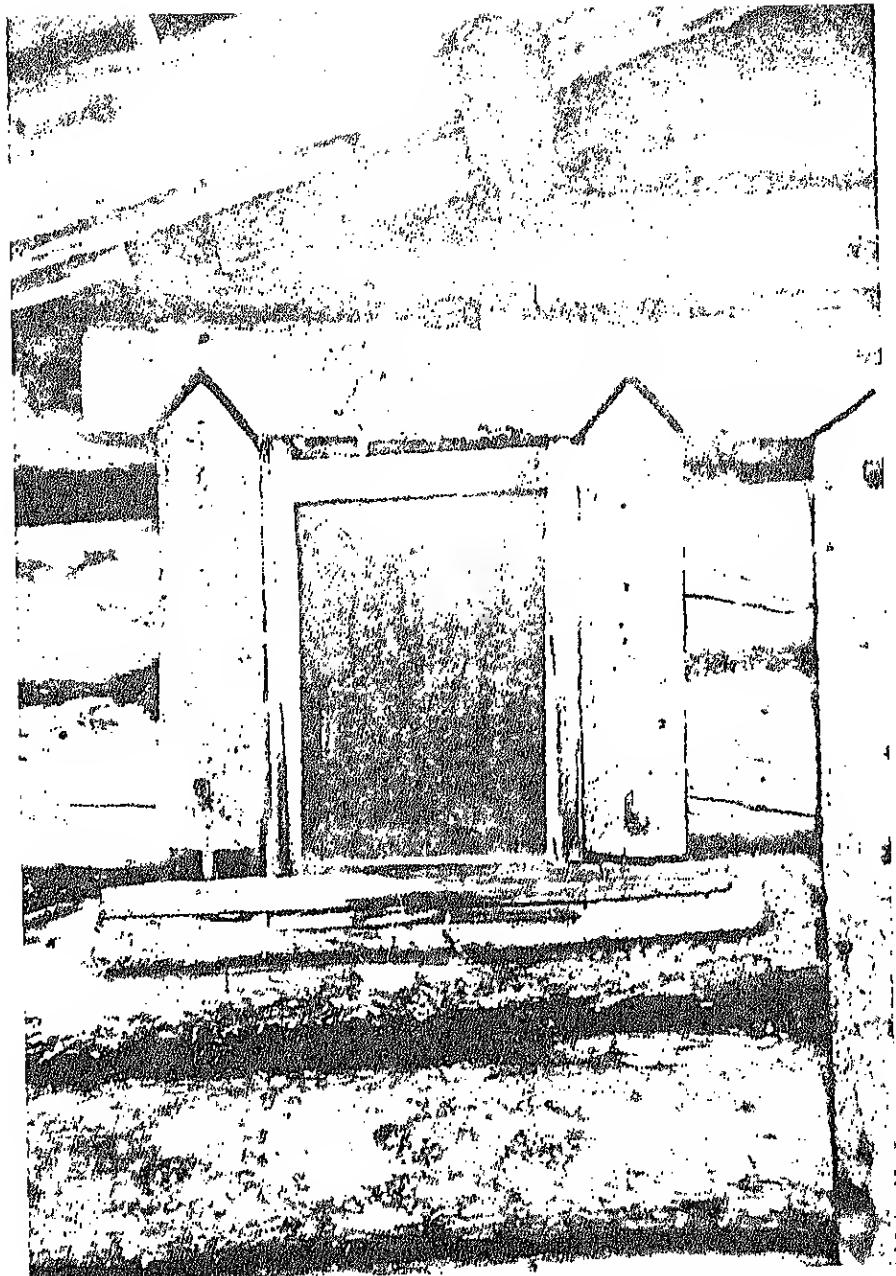


Photograph 41

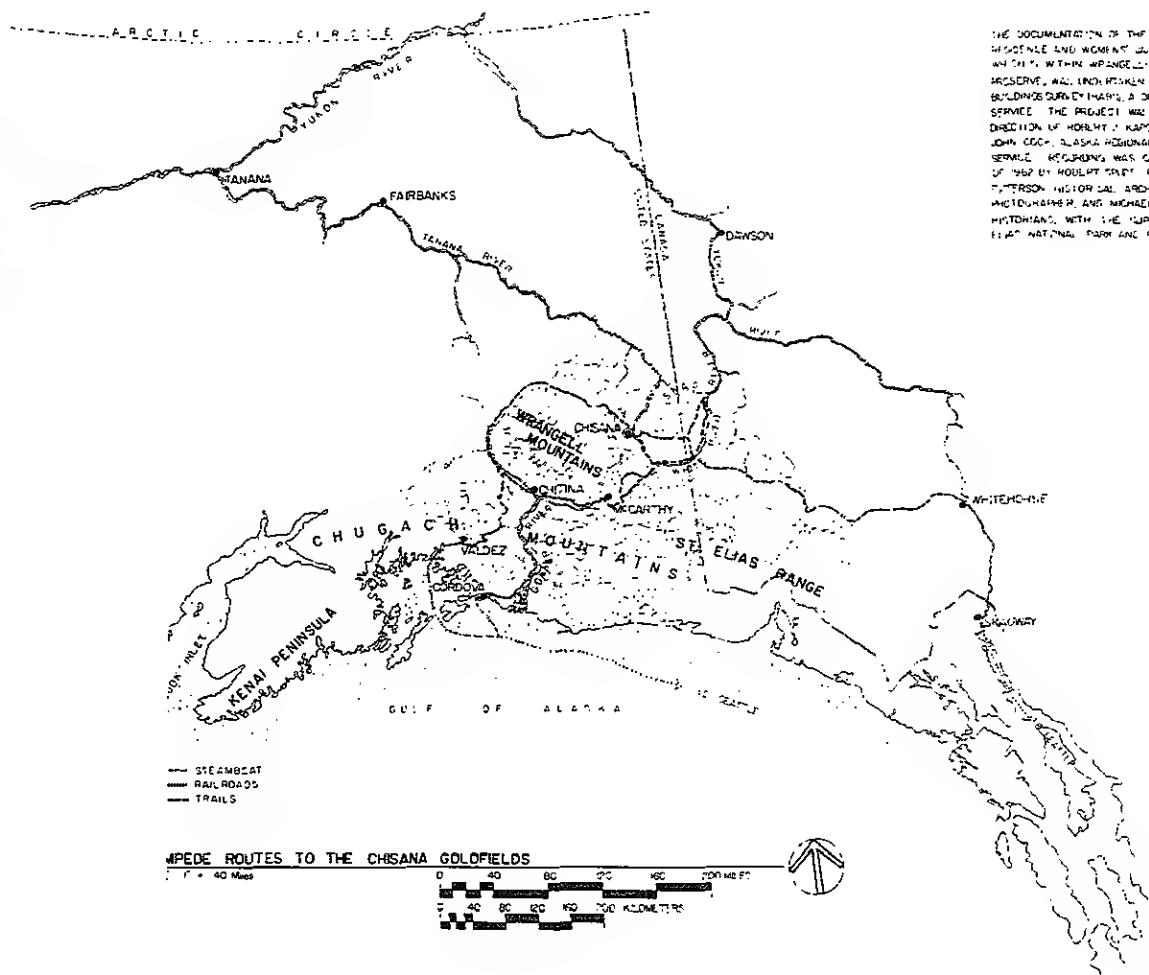
U.S. Commissioner's Residence, Chisana  
Hudson Bay post at southeast corner of porch

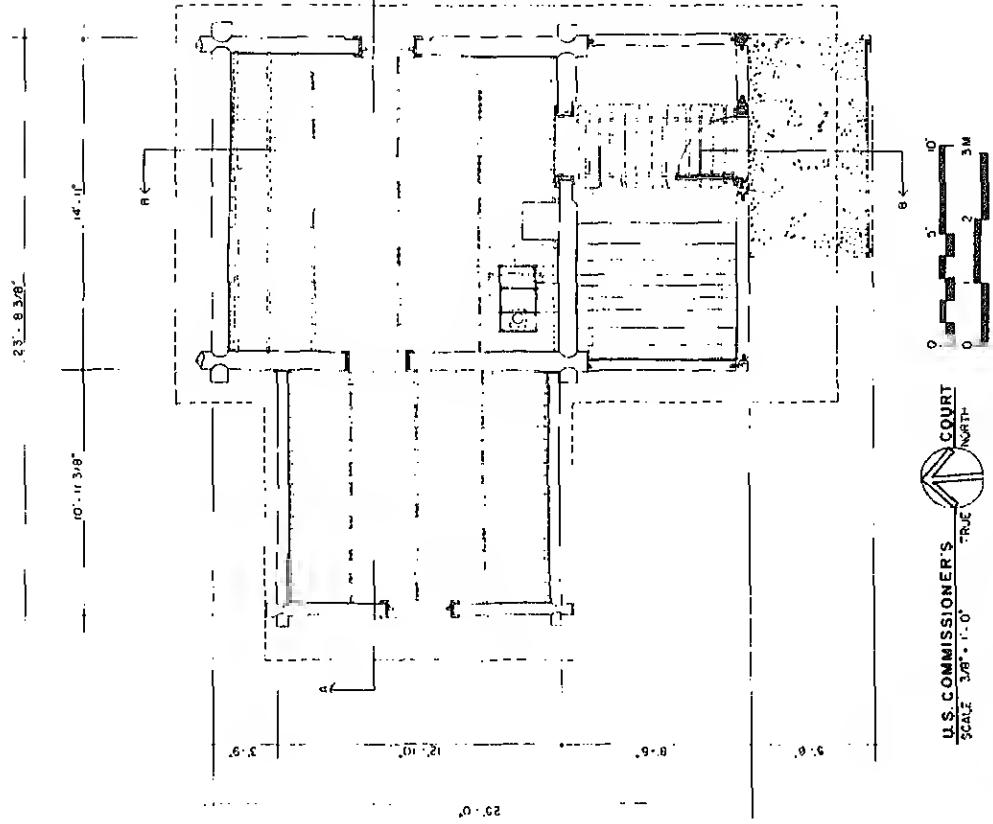


Photograph 42  
U.S. Commissioner's Residence, Chisana  
Front window with raked frame and  
seperating trim (note pegs holding trim  
in place).

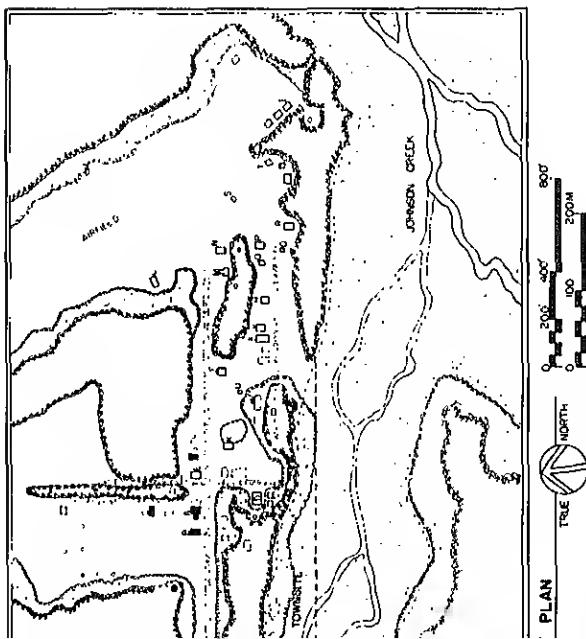


# CHISANA





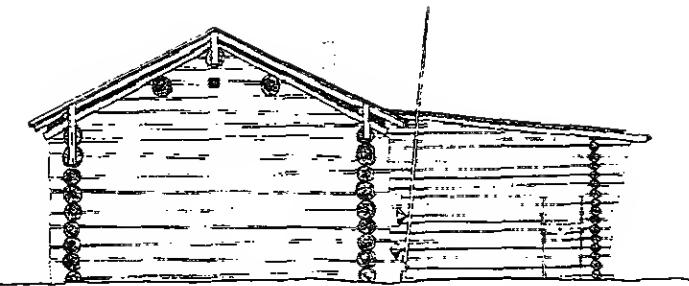
U.S. COMMISSIONER'S  
SCALE 3'-0" TRUE NORTH



OWNER'S COURT  
OWNER'S RESIDENCE  
A BARN  
ICE  
SHOP  
SON CABIN  
TAYSON CABIN  
AND CORRAL

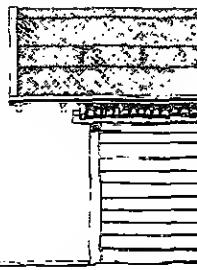
SECOND N P NELSON CABIN  
M RAY MONUTT - UNINDICATED CLOSET  
N RAY MONUTT - STORAGE SHED  
O RAY MONUTT - OLD CABIN  
P RAY MONUTT - COORDOOLIE  
Q RAY MONUTT - STORAGE SHED  
R RAY MONUTT - GARAGE  
S RAY MONUTT - MAIL CABIN  
T RAY MONUTT - RESIDENCE  
U SHOEHOUSE  
V MEAT CLOSET

PLAN TRUE NORTH

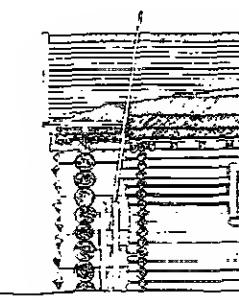


NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE • 1/8" - 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

MATERIAL NOTES:

ORIGINAL BUILDING:

WALLS. 5" TO 6" LOGS, UNPEELED WITH "V" NOTCH AT THE CORNERS. INTERIOR SURFACES HEWN TO RELATIVE SMOOTH WHEN CONSTRUCTED. INTERIOR DOOR AND WINDOW TRIM PAINTED DARK EMERALD GREEN. NO INDICATION OF INTERIOR WALL COVERING.

FLOOR. 1 1/4" X RANDOM WIDTH (2 1/2" TO 6") ROUGH SAWN SPRUCE PLANKING NAILED TO LOG STRANGERS AT 5 1/2" ON CENTER. STRANGERS LOCATED ON GRADE. NO INDICATION OF ADDITIONAL FLOOR COVERING.

ROOF. AS INDICATED ON DRAWINGS

FRONT ADDITION:

WALLS. 5 1/2" LOGS, UNPEELED WITH HUDSON BAY CORNERS. CHINKED WITH MOSS. INTERIOR SURFACE HEWN. NO COVERINGS.

FLOOR. SAME AS MAIN CABIN. SOME REMOVED WITH DIRT EXPOSED.

ROOF. SAME AS MAIN CABIN

WEST ADDITION:

WALLS. 5" PEELLED LOGS. SADDLE NOTCHED CORNERS. CHINKED WITH MOSS. NO INTERIOR COVERINGS.

FLOOR. 1" X RANDOM WIDTH (6" AVERAGE) ROUGH SAWN PLANKING ON LOG STRANGERS AT 3' 0" ON CENTER. THE STRANGERS REST ON GRADE. NO OTHER FLOOR COVERINGS ARE EVIDENT.

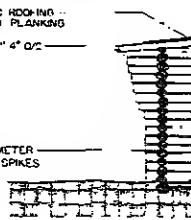
ROOF. 5" LOG RAFTERS AT 1 1/4" ON CENTER, COVERED WITH RANDOM WIDTH, ROUGH SAWN SPRUCE PLANKING COVERED WITH TWO LAYERS OF ROLLED ROOFING. 900 ADDED ON TOP FOR INSULATION PURPOSES.

NOTE: THE 5" LOG ADDITION WAS  
CONSTRUCTED IN THE 1960'S. THE  
SECOND ROOF OVER THE MAIN CABIN  
WAS ALSO ADDED AT THAT TIME.

BLACK, 2 PLY ROLLED ROOFING  
OVER RANDOM WIDTH PLANKING

5" LOG RAFTERS AT 1' 4" O/C

5" AVERAGE LOG DIAMETER  
PINNED WITH STEEL SPIKES



SECTION  
SCALE



SECTION B-B

BLACK, 2 PLY ROLLED ROOFING  
OVER RANDOM WIDTH PLANKING

5" TO 6" LOG RAFTERS AT 3' 5"  
ROUGH NELLED SPRUCE PLANK  
(NOT DRAWN)

5" OF SOIL/MOSS INSULATION  
OVER 3 1/2" X 6" SPLIT LOG  
CEILING

CHINKED WITH MOSS/MOSS  
3 TO 4" LOGS, UNPEELED  
WITH "V" NOTCHED CORNERS  
AND HEWN/CHINKED WITH WOODEN  
DOWELS



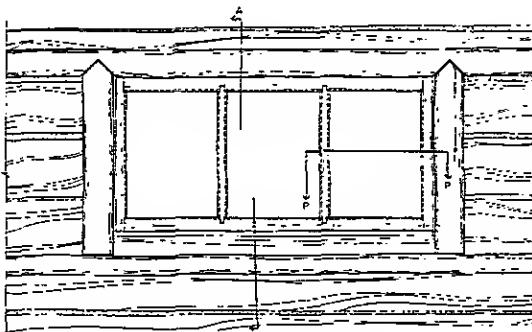


UNPEELED LOG SLAB TRIM

78" X 1/2" STOP

3/4" X 2 3/4" SPRUCE SILL

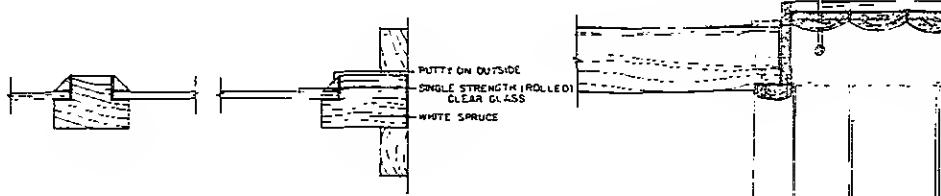
DOWEL



WINDOW ELEVATION

SCALE 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

DOOR ELEVATION  
SCALE 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

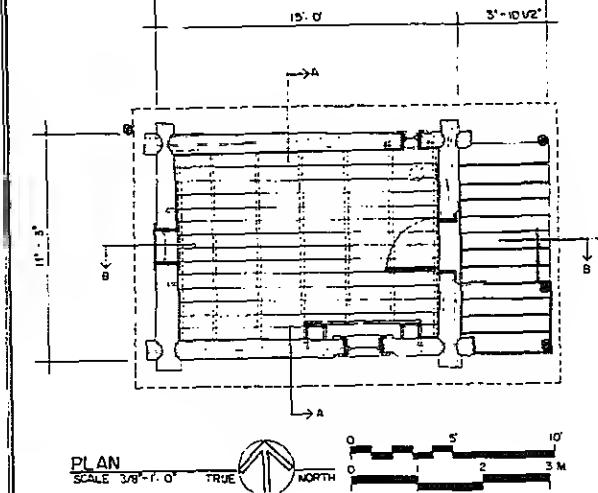


WINDOW SECTION

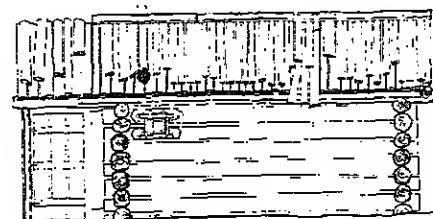
FULL SCALE

SECTION—DOORWAY

SCALE 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

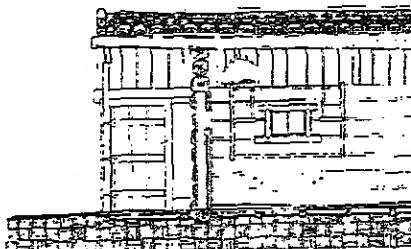


EAST ELEVATION



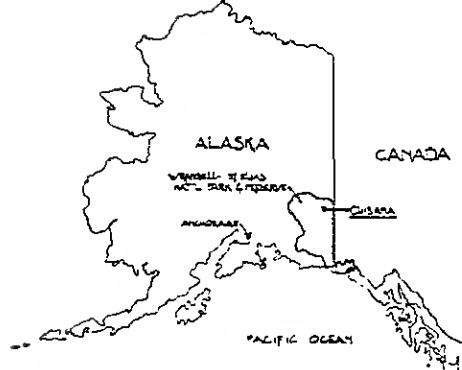
NORTH ELEVATION

- 1 1/2" ROUGH SAWN RIDGE CAP
- RANDOM WIDTH & THICKNESS LOG SLAB PLANKING
- 5" OF MOSS/SOD
- SPLIT LOG CEILING WITH 12" AVERAGE WIDTH
- 5" LOG POLES, PEDED
- 2" LOG POLE & SLAB SHELVES PEGGED INTO WALLS
- 1" TO 16" LOG WALLS, SADDLE TOPPED COVERS. ONLY THE ST ELEV HAS PELED LOGS
- 0 HOLES FROM REMOVED ILL FURNITURE
- RANDOM WIDTH (8") PLANK DORING
- 0 STRINGER, ON GRADE



SECTION B-B

## F. Recommended Treatments I



VICINITY MAP



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EAST ELEVATION

4 ELEVATION

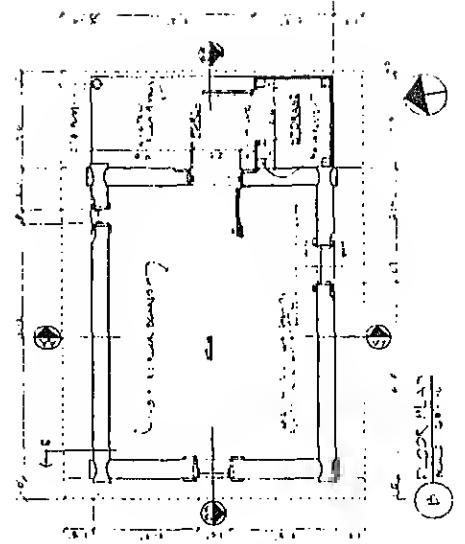
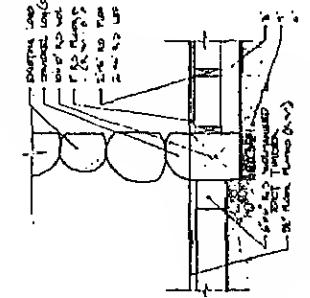
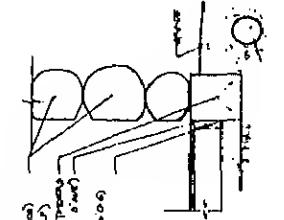
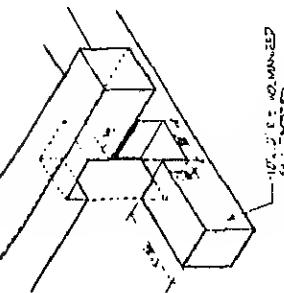
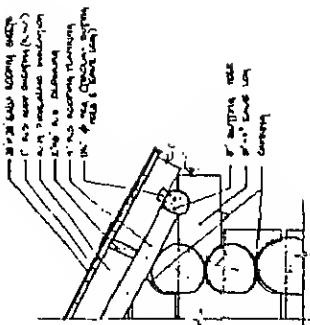
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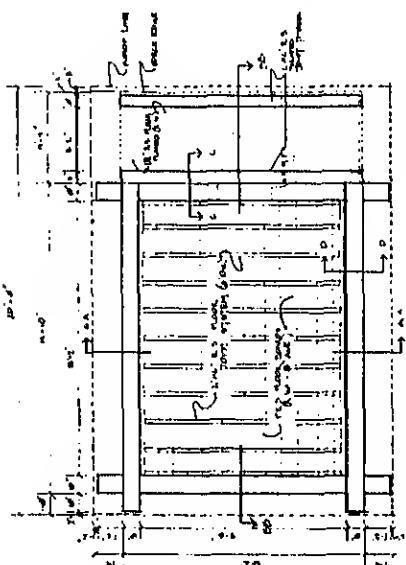


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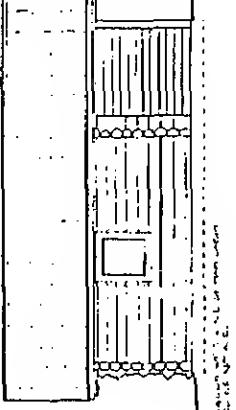
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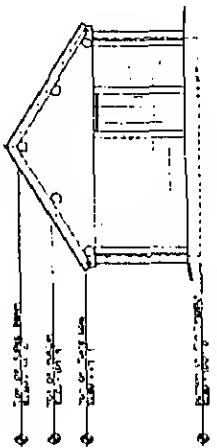
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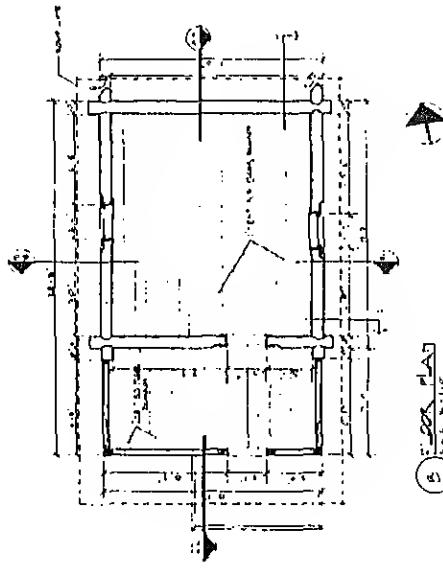
(E) WEST ELEVATION



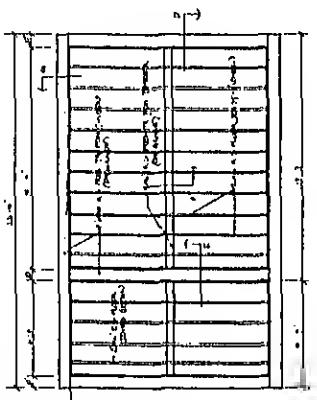
(F) SOUTH ELEVATION



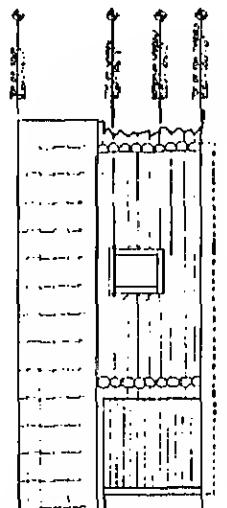
(G) FLOOR PLAN

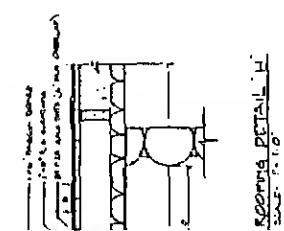
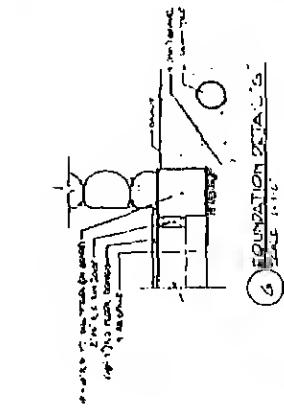
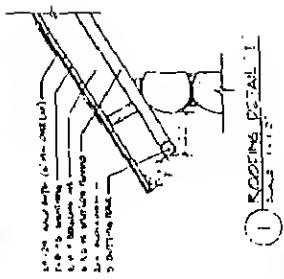
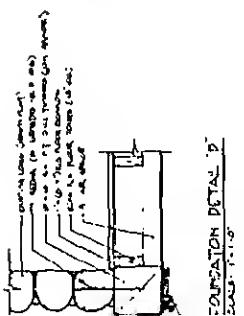
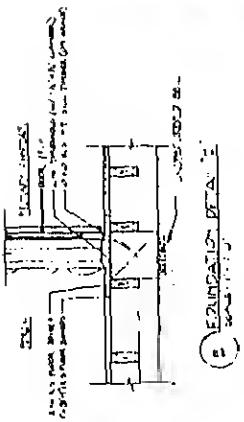
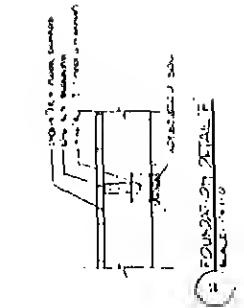
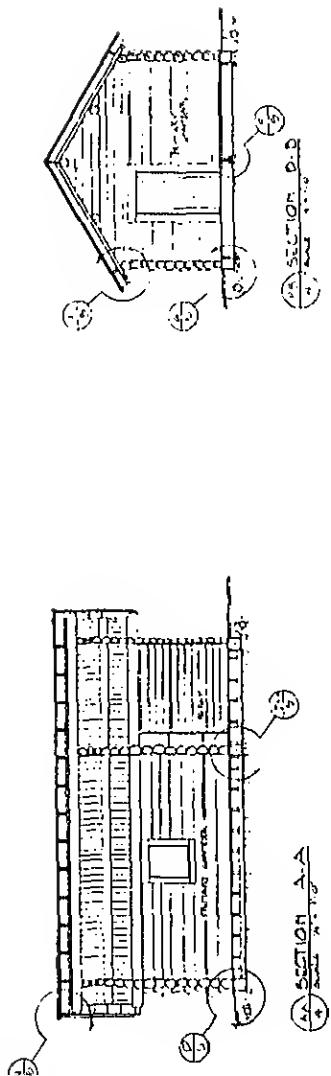


(H) TRANSITION & ROOF FRAMING PLAN



(I) EAST ELEVATION





SCORING DETAIL

FOUNDATION DATA

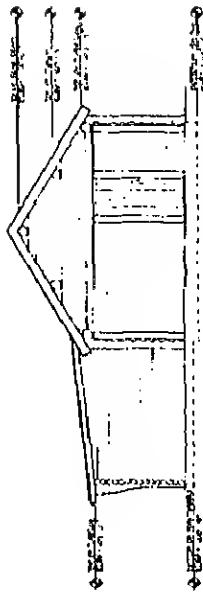
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U.S. COMMISSIONERS COURT

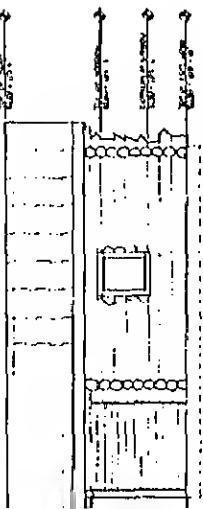
### SECTIONS & DETAILS

FILE OF - U.S. COMMISSIONERS COURT  
ALTERNATIVE  
2000-0000  
PLANS & ELEVATIONS

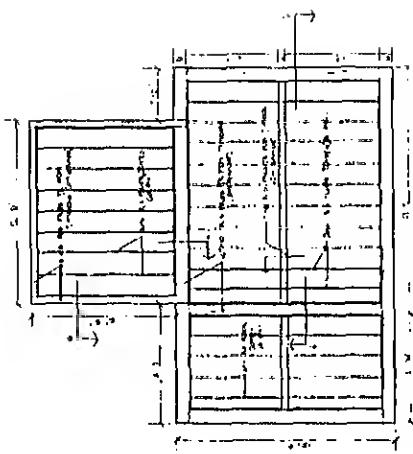
(2) SECTION ELEVATION



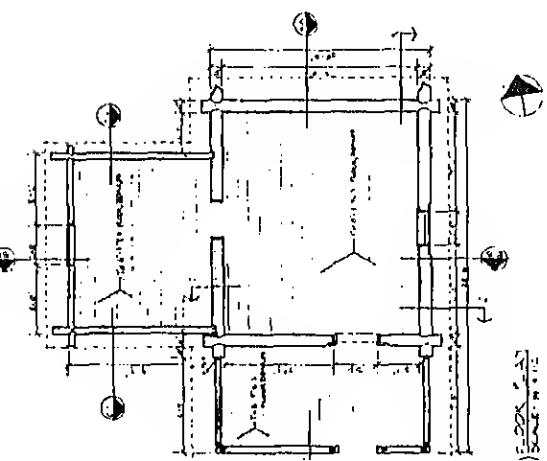
(3) EAST ELEVATION

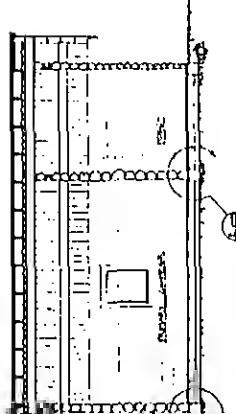


(1) ELEVATION & PLANS

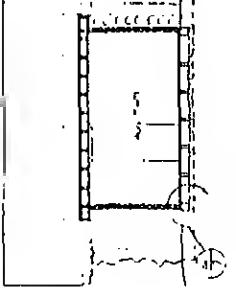
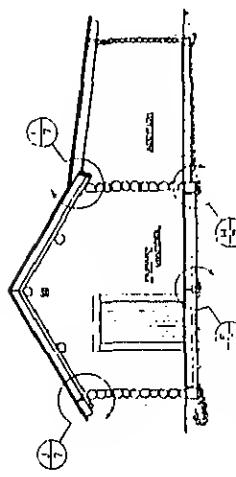


ELEVATION & PLANS

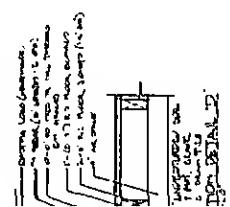




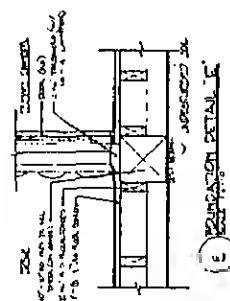
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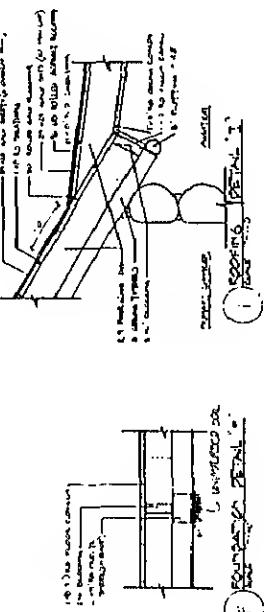
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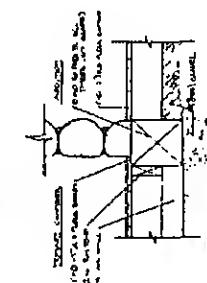
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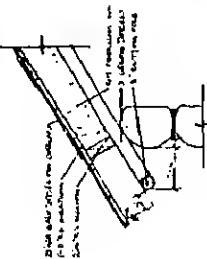
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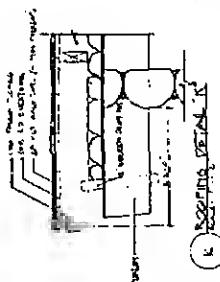
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H. T. SPEDDING

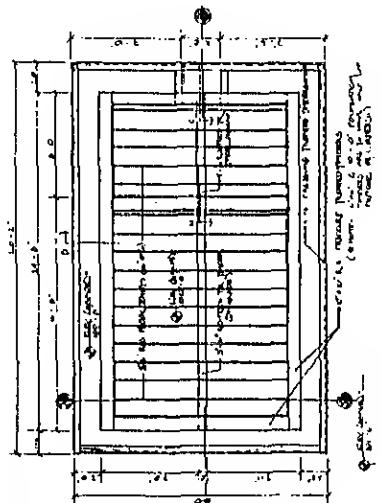


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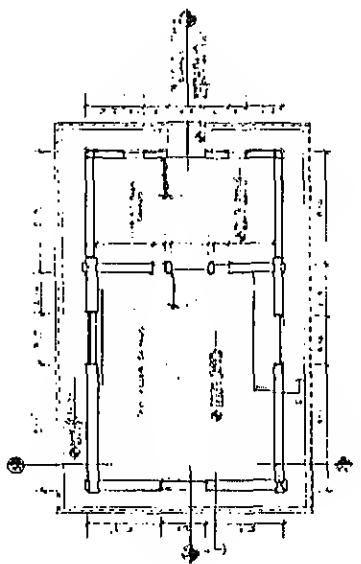


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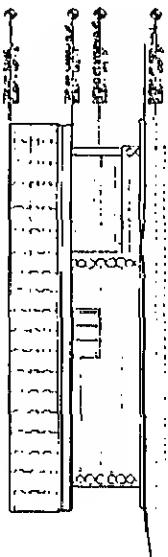
**U.S. COMMISSIONERS' COURT  
ALTERNATIVE B  
SECTION 4 DETAILS**



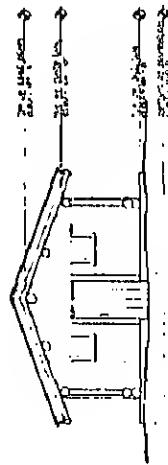
① FOUNDATION PLAN



② FLOOR PLAN



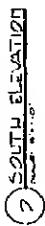
③ FRONT ELEVATION



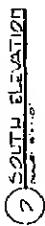
④ SIDE ELEVATION



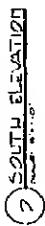
⑤ SOUTH ELEVATION



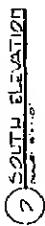
⑥ NORTH ELEVATION



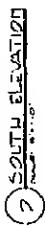
⑦ EAST ELEVATION



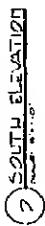
⑧ WEST ELEVATION



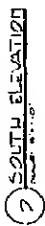
⑨ ROOF ELEVATION



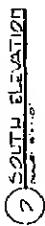
⑩ ROOF ELEVATION



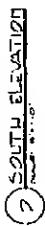
⑪ ROOF ELEVATION



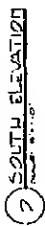
⑫ ROOF ELEVATION



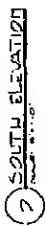
⑬ ROOF ELEVATION



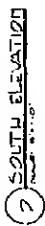
⑭ ROOF ELEVATION



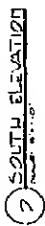
⑮ ROOF ELEVATION



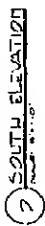
⑯ ROOF ELEVATION



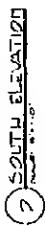
⑰ ROOF ELEVATION



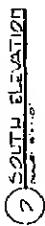
⑱ ROOF ELEVATION



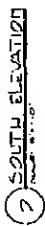
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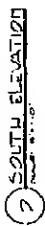
⑳ ROOF ELEVATION



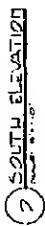
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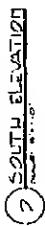
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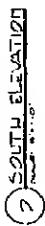
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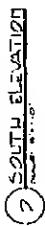
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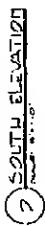
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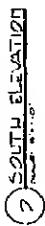
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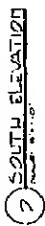
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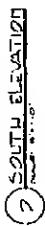
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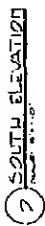
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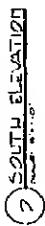
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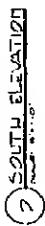
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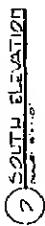
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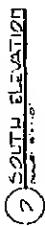
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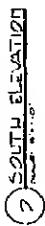
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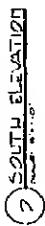
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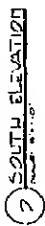
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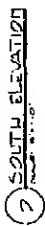
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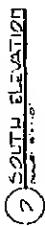
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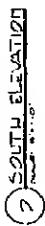
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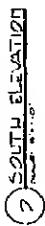
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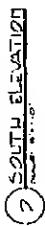
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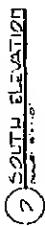
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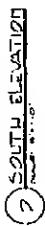
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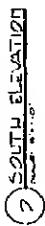
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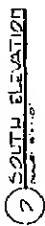
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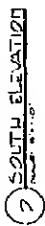
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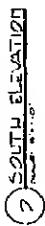
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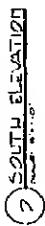
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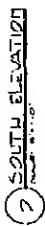
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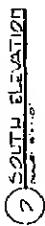
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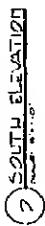
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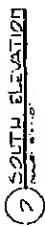
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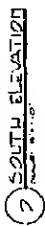
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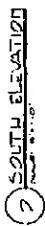
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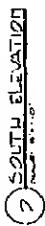
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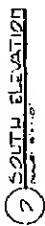
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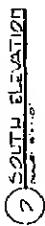
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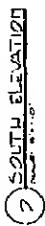
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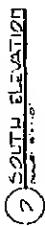
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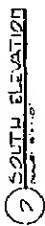
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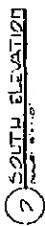
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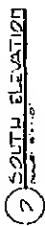
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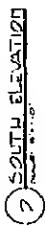
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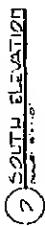
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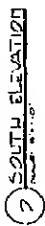
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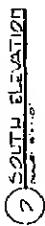
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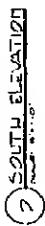
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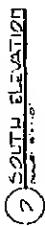
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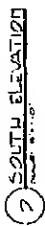
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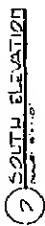
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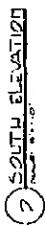
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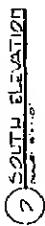
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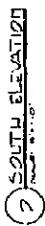
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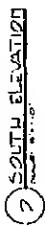
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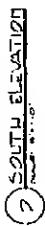
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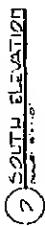
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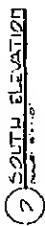
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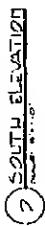
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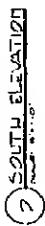
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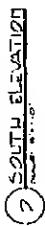
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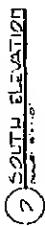
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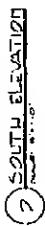
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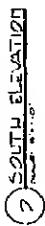
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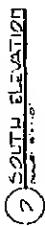
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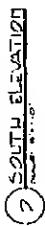
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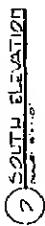
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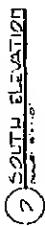
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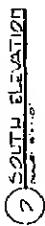
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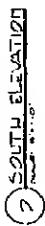
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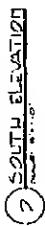
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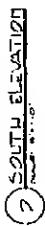
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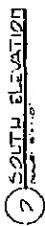
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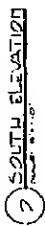
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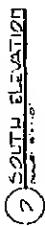
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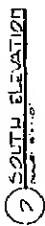
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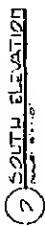
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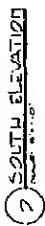
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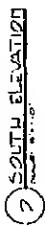
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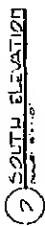
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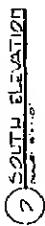
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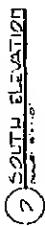
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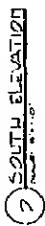
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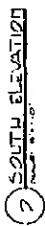
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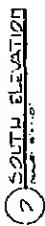
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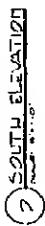
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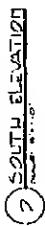
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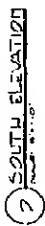
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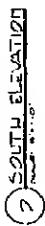
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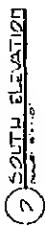
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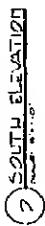
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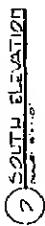
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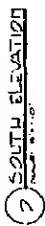
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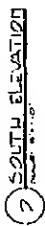
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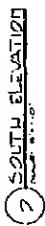
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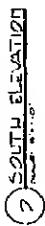
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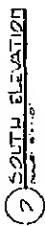
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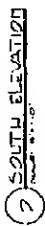
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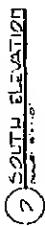
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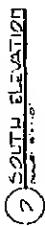
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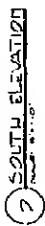
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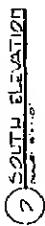
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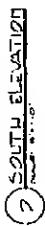
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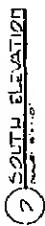
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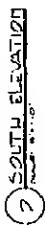
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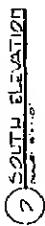
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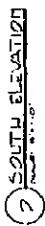
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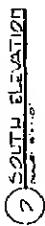
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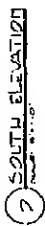
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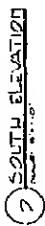
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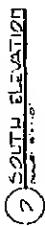
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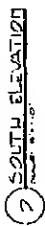
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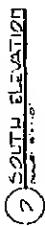
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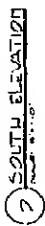
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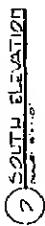
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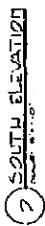
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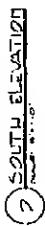
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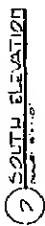
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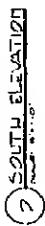
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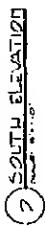
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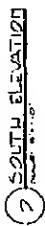
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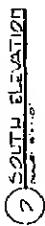
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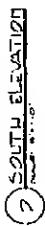
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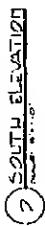
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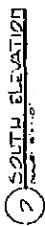
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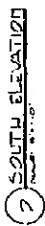
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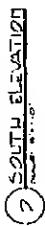
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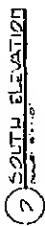
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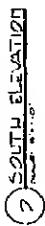
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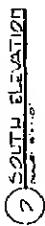
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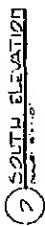
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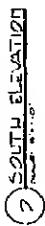
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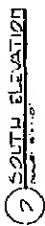
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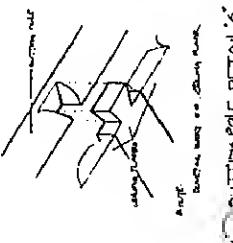
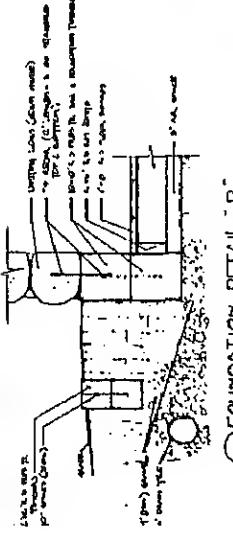
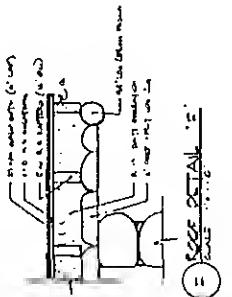
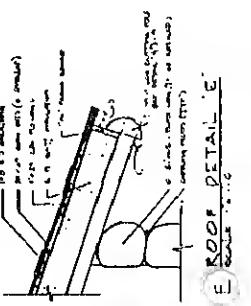
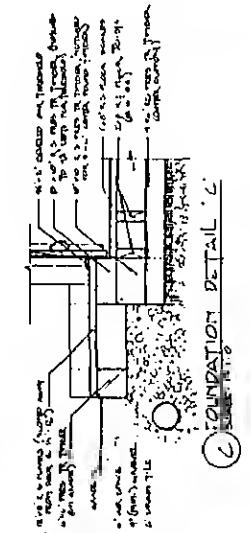
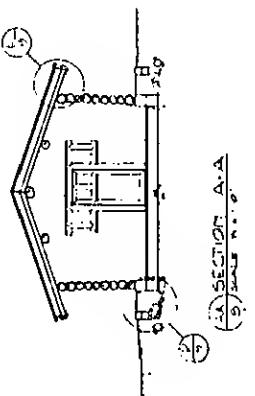
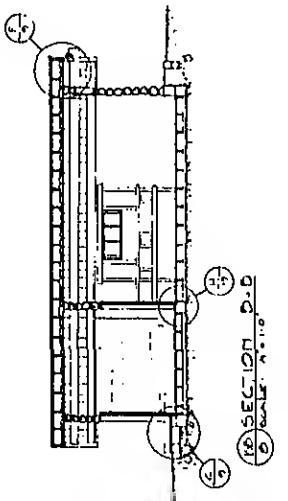


㉝ ROOF ELEVATION



㉞ ROOF ELEVATION





# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN **HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS**  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

### 1 NAME

HISTORIC Chisana Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Shushana, Chatanda City or Johnson City

### 2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

An irregular cluster of structures extending westward approximately one fourth mile from the southeast end of the Chisana airstrip parallel to Johnson Creek.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Chisana

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

000

STATE

Alaska

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

02

Southeast Fairbanks Div. 24

### 3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
...DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE MUSEUM
...BUILDINGS	PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL PARK
...STRUCTURE	NEUTRAL	X WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL PRIVATE RESIDE
...SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION		ENTERTAINMENT RELIGIOUS
...OBJECT	IN PROCESS	ACCESSIBLE YES RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	X YES UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATI
		NO	MILITARY OTHER

### 4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS *(If applicable)*

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 29

CITY, TOWN

Glenallen

VICINITY OF

STATE

Alaska

### 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Mayistrate's Office

STREET & NUMBER

State Office Building

CITY, TOWN

Fairbanks

STATE

Alaska

### 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

CONDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED	

**DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

The Chisana historic district comprises 20 historically significant log structures. Most of the structures date from the winter of 1913-14, others from the post-1930 period when the airstrip was built and gold market prices jumped from \$20/ounce to \$2/ounce, and the post-1950 period and the growth of hunting guide service companies. The log structures reflect interior Alaska and Yukon Territory building practices with their extended roof beams and porches. Some log cabins have built-up eaves which keep cold air from seeping inside. The extreme temperatures of 50 degrees below or more required other heat saving techniques in chinking, chimney and stove placement, and outhouses.

The gold rush era log cabins retain their integrity, though most are being used for side service functions or as summer residences. Changes include metal roofs (from Masonite to aluminum and tar) instead of sod, new foundations (one of cement) instead of bare logs on tundra, and metalbestos stove pipe. Wood heat is still used but small solar cells power batteries for lights and radios. Chisana is without electricity, telephone, sewage, or water works. The airstrip and a difficult pack horse trail are the town's link to the nearest town. Thus any introduction of non-indigenous materials is costly. All structures within the Chisana historic district are built of local timber.

**BUILDINGS AND SITES CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT (see map):**

U.S. Commissioner's Court: ca. 1913-14, log cabin, one-story, gabled roof. In fair condition. ca. 1960 small addition to west wall and wood plank roof added. Vacant.

U.S. Commissioner's Residence: ca. 1913-14, log cabin, one-story, gabled roof. In fair condition. ca. 1960s wood plank roof added. Vacant.

Women's Jail: ca. 1913-14, log cabin with a porch facing east and a gabled roof. Roof deteriorating.

Saloon: ca. 1913-14, log cabin with a small porch facing east and a gabled roof with a second (ca. 1960) roof covering it. In poor condition.

Earl Herst Cabin: ca. 1913-14, log cabin, gabled roof. In fair condition.

Historic Post Office: ca. 1913-14, log cabin, 1½ stories high with cold cellar and a gabled roof. Recently refurbished.

Cache: ca. 1913-14, log cabin, one-story high with gabled roof. Recently

First N.P. Nelson Cabin: ca. 1913-14, log structure with three connecting rooms and a gabled roof.

Sidney "Too Much" Johnson Cabin: ca. 1913-14, log structure with gabled roof, cold cellar, and storm porch. In fair condition.

Lou Anderton Barn and Corral: Date unknown, log structure. Vacant.

Second N.P. Nelson Residence: ca. 1930, log structure with gabled roof and a cold cellar. Recently refurbished.

Log Shed. Date unknown.

Old Cache: ca. 1913-14, log structure, one-story, gabled roof. In fair condition.

Mercantile, now Wrangell R ranch cookhouse: ca. 1913-14, log structure, gabled roof and porch. Concrete foundation and cellar. Refurbished.

Storage Shed. Date unknown.

Garage. Date unknown.

Mail Cabin. Date unknown.

Log Residence: Date unknown.

Billy James Residence Cabin: ca. 1913-14, log structure with a gabled roof. Good condition.

Additionally, four Native grave houses stand on ridge northwest of town. The site of the native village is below (south) the ridge (all outside historic district).

#### CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

Cabin under construction (n.d., recent).

Smokehouse (n.d., recent).

Meat cache (n.d., recent).

# VENTORY--NOMINATION FORM

DATE ENTRIED

NATION SHEET

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ver and laundry (n.d., recent)

mill (n.d., recent). Machinery from ca. 1940, rough cut, sawmill. Powered  
Willy's jeep motor.

house (n.d., recent).

HISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
00-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
00-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
00-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMAN
00-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
00-1899	COMMERCE	X EXPLORATION SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	X TRANSPORTATION
	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X OTHER SPECIES
		INVENTION		Craftsmans

CIFIC DATES

1913-1939

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Various

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The cluster of 20 log cabins in the Chisana historic district stand as the best reminder of the log communities of gold rush Alaska. The "Shushana" stampede of 1898 typified the small scale gold rushes prevalent during Alaska's gold rush era. The resultant log community of Chisana grew to a reported 400 log cabins, and at that time claimed the largest log cabin community in Alaska if not in North America (according to at least one over zealous gold rush editor). Chisana was like most gold rush camps that grew and prospered for a season or two then declined to a meager existence or abandonment. A surprising number of the remaining log cabins are associated with the characters of gold rush boom towns: prospector, dog musher, merchant, saloon man, and the keepers of law and order.

story

During May 1913, Billy James, his wife, Matilda Wales, and Nels P. "North Pole" Nelson discovered placer gold in Bonanza Creek. Nelson traveled to Dawson for grubstakers and sparked the rush. An estimated 2,000 headed for the diggings that summer. A fleet of small steamboats left Dawson and Fairbanks and ran up the Tanana and Whitehorse rivers to near the strike; White Pass and Yukon route officials promoted a cross country route for stampeders from the Yukon Territory via Whitehorse; but the eventual dominant route was from Shushana Junction (now McCarthy) on the Copper River and Northwestern Railway across the Wrangell Mountains by trail some 80 miles to the diggings via the Scolai Pass or Nizina-Chisana Glaciers, two of the most rugged routes ever crossed by a gold stampede.

The stampeders staked the creeks for 25 miles around Gold Hill, while merchants statted three townsites. Chisana townsite (also called Chathanda City and Johnson City) became the dominant community after a miners' meeting moved the U.S. Commissioner's and recorder's office and post office to the new town in September 1913. Log cabins went up quickly during the fall and winter. The growth of Chisana was such a result of the mining decline of Nome, Fairbanks, and Dawson as the belief that the new gold fields would be permanent and extensive. Only the tributaries of Nizina and Bonanza Creeks, however, proved productive. The population quickly dropped and by 1920 the census taker found only 148 residents in the vicinity. In 1939 the post office closed.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY--NOMINATION FORM

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

8 PAGE

Of the reported 400 cabins of 1913-14, only a handful remain. Fortunately some of these are associated with prominent gold rush participants. North Pole Nelson, one of the discoverers, went on a fling "outside," squandered his gold, and came back to spend a half century looking for another strike. Two of his cabins stand in Chisana, one built ca. 1913-14, the other in the 1930s. His ashes were buried in 1965 by local miners on top of King Mountain nearby. Nelson's partner, Billy James and James' wife, Matilda Wales, also lost their money and lived in a cabin adjacent to North Pole's. The partners, however, spent most of their time in suits over mining ground or Chisana property. James, a veteran of the Klondike and a half dozen other gold rushers died in 1956, 20 years after Matilda.

On First Avenue is the cabin of Sidney "Too Much" Johnson, the dog sled freight and express musher who carried goods and 200 pounds of mail from the railroad 73 miles over frozen rivers, the Nizina and Chisana Glaciers, up the Whiskey Hill grade, and down into Chisana. Johnson received his nickname from his penchant to unload freight on the glacier when the weight got to be "too much." Nelson, James, and Johnson, symbolize Alaska, its sourdough miner and its musher; Matilda represents the little recognized woman's role in Alaska history.

Other structures dating from the rush include typical gold rush businesses: post office, blacksmith shop, saloon, and mercantile. These were part of Chisana's business district: a row of mercantiles, restaurants, barbers, harness, tin and assay shops, saloons, and other mining camp enterprises on "First Avenue." Fires and flooding have taken most of these structures, but the semblance of a street can be seen from the old post office to the present Wrangell R ranch cookhouse (historic mercantile).

Law and order was present early in Chisana and physical reminders are still present in the U.S. Commissioner's buildings. The White River district commissioner rushed to the diggings with the stampederers, but lost his job when the office was renamed Chisana. Chisana's first commissioner was Anthony J. Dimond, a miner turned lawyer. Tony Dimond established the presence of law and order, with the help of veteran Deputy U.S. Marshall Frank H. "Al" Hoffman. A stampeder from Nome, Anthony McGgett became Dimond's assistant and recorder.

During the winter of 1913-14, a two-story "federal building" (no longer standing) was constructed, two jails built (one for men, the other for women) and log residences moved into. Dimond left with the "bust" in the summer of 1914. He later became prominent in politics as Alaska's sole delegate to Congress (1933-1941). Hoffman

Gettigan remained. Following two short term appointees, McGettigan became commissioner. He served the community for 25 years (1914-39) as recorder or commissioner, or postmaster (Chisana's last) and sometimes miner. Three structures associated with law and order remain--the later U.S. Commissioner's Court (which may have been Deputy Marshall Hoffman's residence), U.S. Commissioner's residence (probably Gettigan's), and women's jail. Wooden details on the Commissioner's buildings at the women's jail show outstanding log craftsmanship, from hand carved wooden door knobs and hinges to decorative diamond-shaped, wood details around window trim. Gettigan's association with the structures has yet to be determined. Unfortunately, the early Chisana records were destroyed by fire. Thus building histories can only be pieced together from period newspapers and the reminiscences of old timers.

Native village was adjacent to the town (no structures remain). Four Native graves with their Russian Orthodox crosses and small grave houses stand on a rise overlooking the town. The vacant townsite area includes historical archeology potential. With the construction of the airstrip ca. 1930, new buildings were built at the town's eastern end. An airstrip extension in 1956 and the introduction of fly-in mining and guide services, brought about preservation of buildings through use. Population has saved Chisana from modern intrusions. A walk through the cluster of remaining structures gives one the sense of scale and ambience of a typical Alaskan gold mining camp's first season of growth.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Newspapers, 1913-1915; Chitina Leader, Cordova Daily Alaskan, Fairbanks Weekly Times, Dawson Daily News, Skagway Alaskan.

Oral interviews: Neil Finnesand, stampede participant, August 1983; Ivan Thoral, long-time resident, July 1982, June 1983; Terry Overly, long-time resident, June 1983; Ray McNutt, long-time resident, July 1982, June 1983.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 30

UTM REFERENCES

A NW 14 45 20 0 6 8 8,1 8,5,0  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
C SW 14 45 20 0 6 8 8,1 6,5,0

B NE 14 45 8,0,0 6 8 8,1 8,5,0  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
D SE 14 45 8,0,0 6 8 8,1 6,5,0

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary commences at a point on Johnson Creek due south of the northeastern corner of airfield, thence due north to a point approximately 1,000 feet, thence 2,500 feet west to a corner point; thence 90° due south 1000 feet to a corner point Johnson Creek, thence 90° back to point of origin.

### LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
NA			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

### NAME / TITLE

Robert L. Spude, Regional Historian and Michael Lappen, Historian

### ORGANIZATION

Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service

### DATE

May 1984

### STREET & NUMBER

2525 Gambell Street, Room 107

### TELEPHONE

907/271-4238

### CITY OR TOWN

Anchorage,

### STATE

Alaska

## 12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

### STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

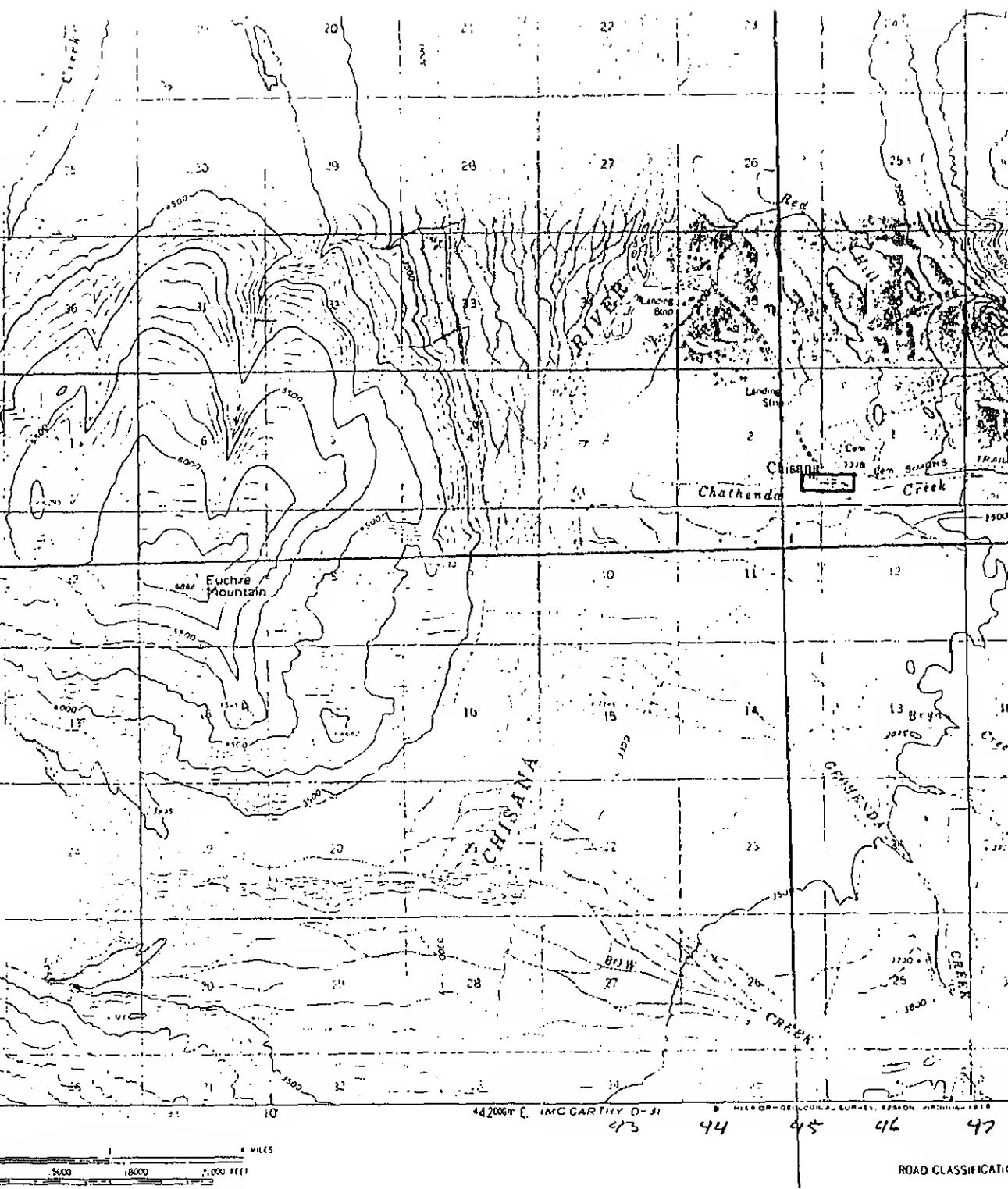
YES

NO

NONE

*Timothy A. Smith, Deputy*  
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Local.



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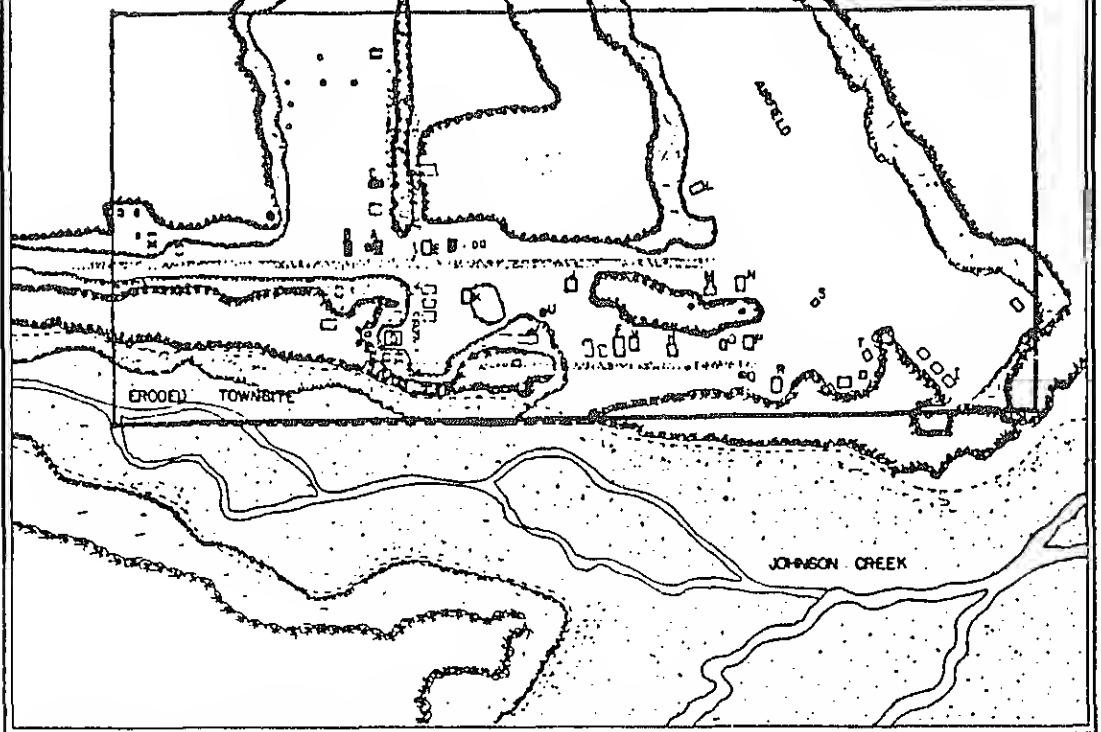
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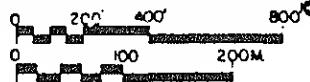
~~2000~~ 18000 7,000 FEET

## **ROAD CLASSIFICATION**



### CHISANA SITE PLAN

SCALE 1:200



#### LEGEND:

- A. U.S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT
- B. U.S. COMMISSIONER'S RESIDENCE
- C. WOMEN'S JAIL
- D. SALOON
- E. EARL HERST CABIN
- F. OLD POST OFFICE
- G. CACHE
- H. BLACKSMITH'S SHOP
- I. FIRST N.P. NELSON CABIN
- J. TOO MUCH JOHNSON CABIN
- K. LEW'S BARN AND CORRAL

- L. SECONDO N.P. NELSON CABIN
- M. RAY McNUTT - UNFINISHED CABIN
- N. RAY McNUTT - STORAGE SHED
- O. RAY McNUTT - OLD CACHE
- P. RAY McNUTT - COOKHOUSE
- Q. RAY McNUTT - STORAGE SHED
- R. RAY McNUTT - GARAGE
- S. RAY McNUTT - MAIL CABIN
- T. RAY McNUTT - RESIDENCE
- U. SMOKEHOUSE
- V. MEAT CACHE

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Cordova Alaskan, 1913-1915.  
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Fairbanks Weekly News, 1913-1914.  
Nome Daily Nugget, 1913.

terviews:

Mil Finnesand, Chitina, August 1983.

Elizabeth Hickethier, Chisana, June 1983.

Sally McNutt, Chisana, July 1982, June 1983.

Mary Overly, Chisana, June 1983.

Stan Thorall, Chisana, July 1982, June 1983.

# HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

## FIELD NOTE BOOK

Building WOMEN'S JAIL

Address .....

City or Vicinity CHISANA .....

County and State .....

Chief of Party:

ROBERT SPUDE .....

Measured By:

DAVID C. ANDERSON .....

STEVEN N. PETERSON .....

Dates Measured 18 JUNE 1983, 17 JULY 1982

HABS Survey No. ....

# WOMEN'S JAIL (REHABILITATION)

## ROOF

### CONDITION:

CAB - CONSIDERABLE ROT & DECAY  
 ROOFING SLATS - DETERIORATED & MISSING IN PLACES  
 LARGE HOLE ( $4' \times 6'$ ) ON SOUTH SIDE - CAUSED BY COLLAPSE OF A CEILING  
 MEMBERS  
 RIDGE BEAM & WALL PLATES IN GOOD CONDITION  
 CEILING MEMBERS GOOD ON UNDERSIDE - ROTTED ON TOP WHERE IN CONTACT  
 WITH SOFT INSULATION  
 PORCH CEILING DETERIORATED.

### TREATMENT:

REMOVE ALL ROOFING MEMBERS EXCEPT WALL PLATES & RIDGE BEAM.  
 BUILD NEW ROOF USING 2x4 BRIDGE RAFTERS ON 16" CENTERS (FROM RIDGE  
 START RAFTERS 8" OUT FROM OUTSIDE OF WEST WALL & PLACE ONE,  
 RAFTER ON CENTER OF WALL ON EACH SIDE.  
 SET A 1" x 6" RIDGE BOARD ON TOP OF RIDGE BEAM & NAIL RAFTERS TO IT  
 CENTER ANOTHER RAFTER OVER THE EAST (FRONT) WALL OR CANTILEVER  
 TUT BLOCKING BETWEEN ALL RAFTERS CENTERED OVER THE WALL PLATES ON  
 BOTH SIDES.

PLACE 16" RANDOM WIDTHS OK - 16" MINIMUM IF POSSIBLE) BOARDS ACROSS  
 RAFTERS.

CUT ROOFING BOARDS FLUSH w/ OUTSIDE RAFTERS  
 TOE NAIL RAFTERS TO WALL PLATE w/ 16d NAILS  
 NAIL ROOFING BOARDS 2-3 NAILS PER RAFTER. (IF BOARDS ARE NOT LONG ENOUGH  
 FOR FULL LENGTH OF BUILDING CUT SHORTER BOARDS SO THAT THEY BUT  
 TOGETHER ON TOP OF A RAFTER. STAGGER THE JOINTS SO THAT THEY DON'T  
 ALL BREAK OVER THE SAME RAFTER.) USE 12d NAILS FOR THE ROOFING  
 → USE 24 GAUZE TIN SHEETS TO COVER THE ROOF. START SHEET AT BOTTOM  
 BACK OF ROOF AND WORK TOWARD FRONT  
 FROM BACK TO FRONT, OVER LAP BY LENGTH 3-4" ALONG SIDES  
 SHEETS AND 6-8" AT TOP OF EACH LAYER.  
 WHEN BOTH SIDES ARE COVERED PUT A RIDGE PIECE ALONG THE TOP  
 AND LAP EACH SIDE AT LEAST 8"  
 USE GALVANIZED ROOFING NAILS SPACED EVERY 6" FOR ROOFING TIN.  
 ON ENDS AND ALONG THE JACCHA BEND THE TIN DOWN TO COVER THE  
 BOTTOM OF THE ROOFING MEMBERS.

### ADDITIONS:

PLACE 1" x 4" FASCIA BOARD ALONG CUT ENDS OF RAFTERS. (NAIL w/  
 3-16d NAILS @ EACH RAFTER)  
 ROOFING FELT UNDER TIN ROOFING

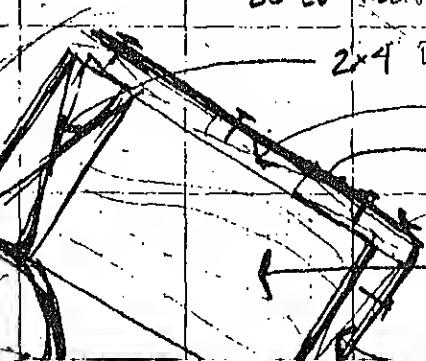
### 2x4 Blocking

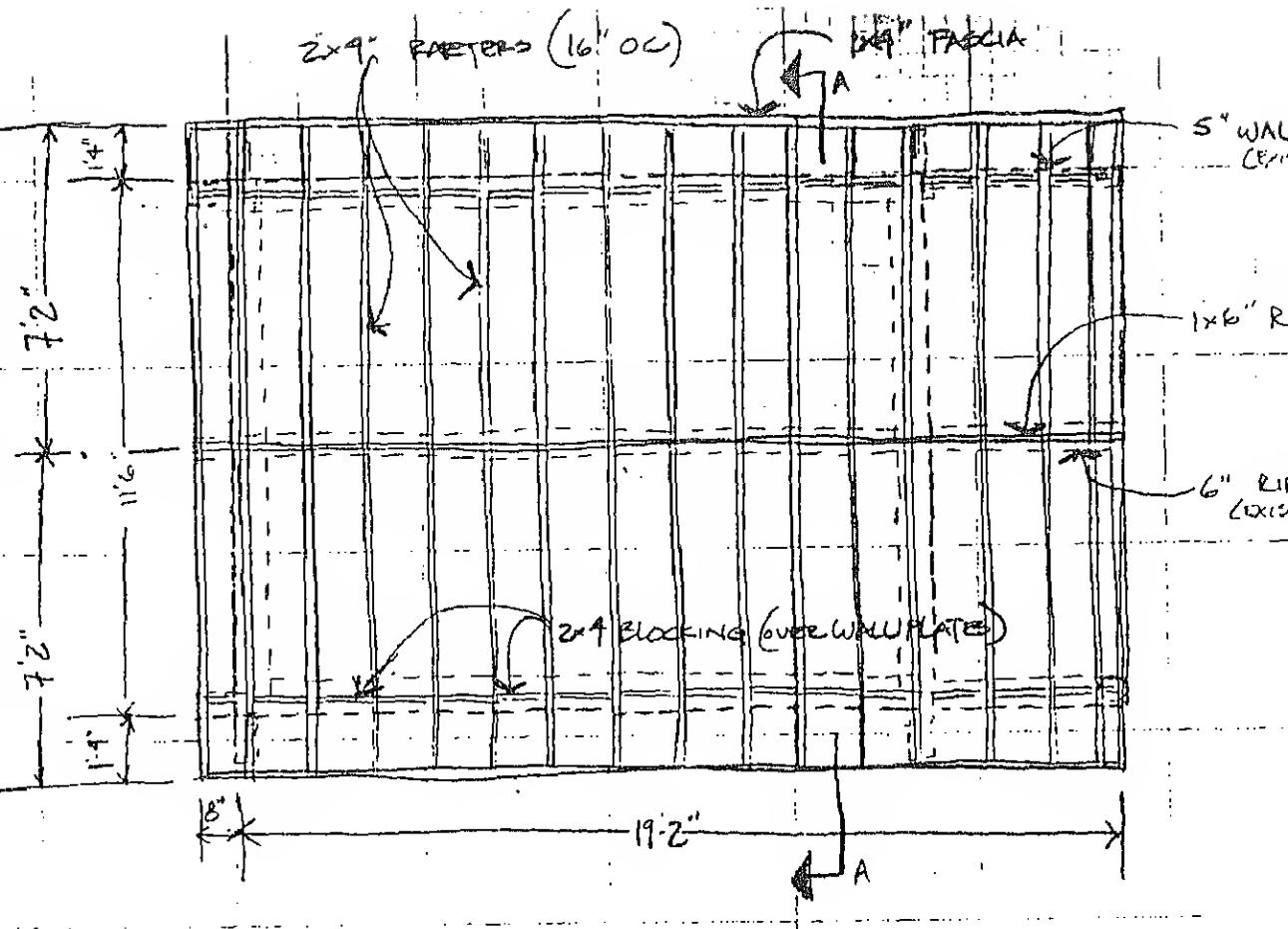
1" x RANDOM WIDTH ROOFING BOARDS,

ROOFING FELT

ROOFING TIN

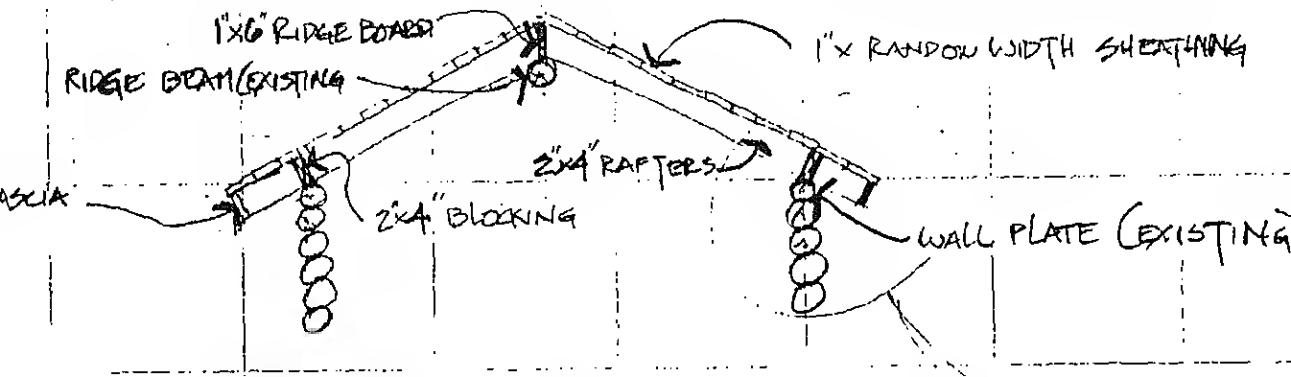
2x4 RAFTER

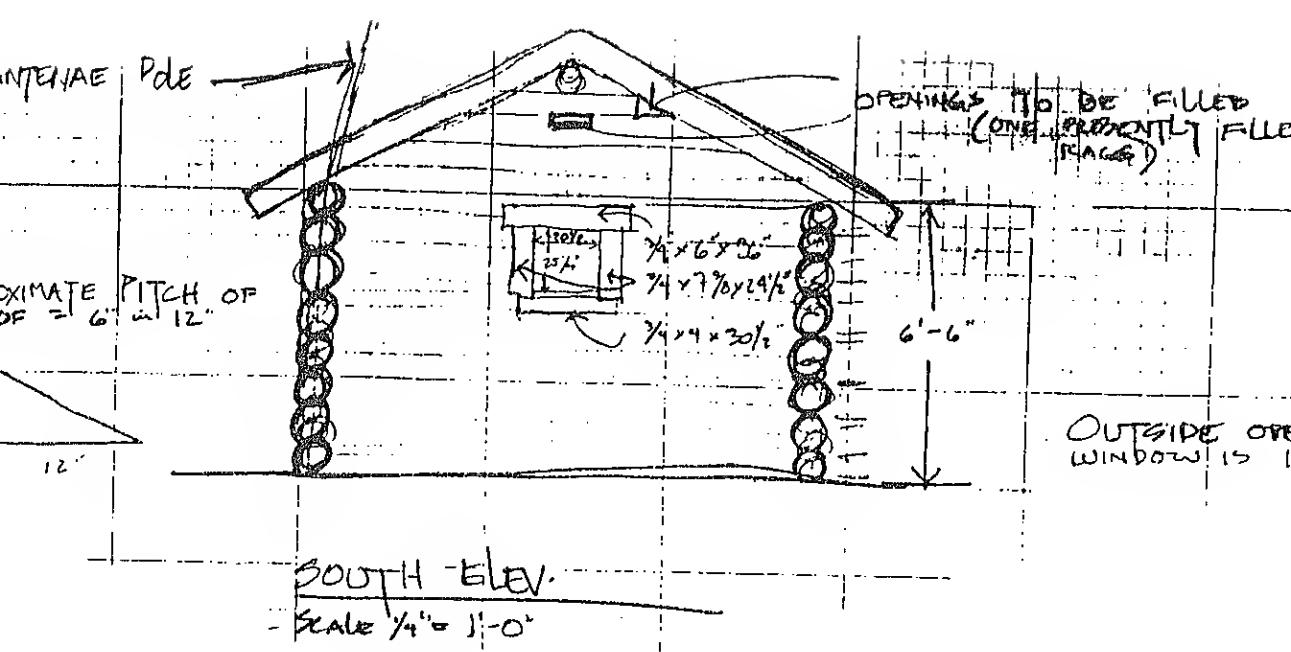




### ROOF PLAN

SCALE:  $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$





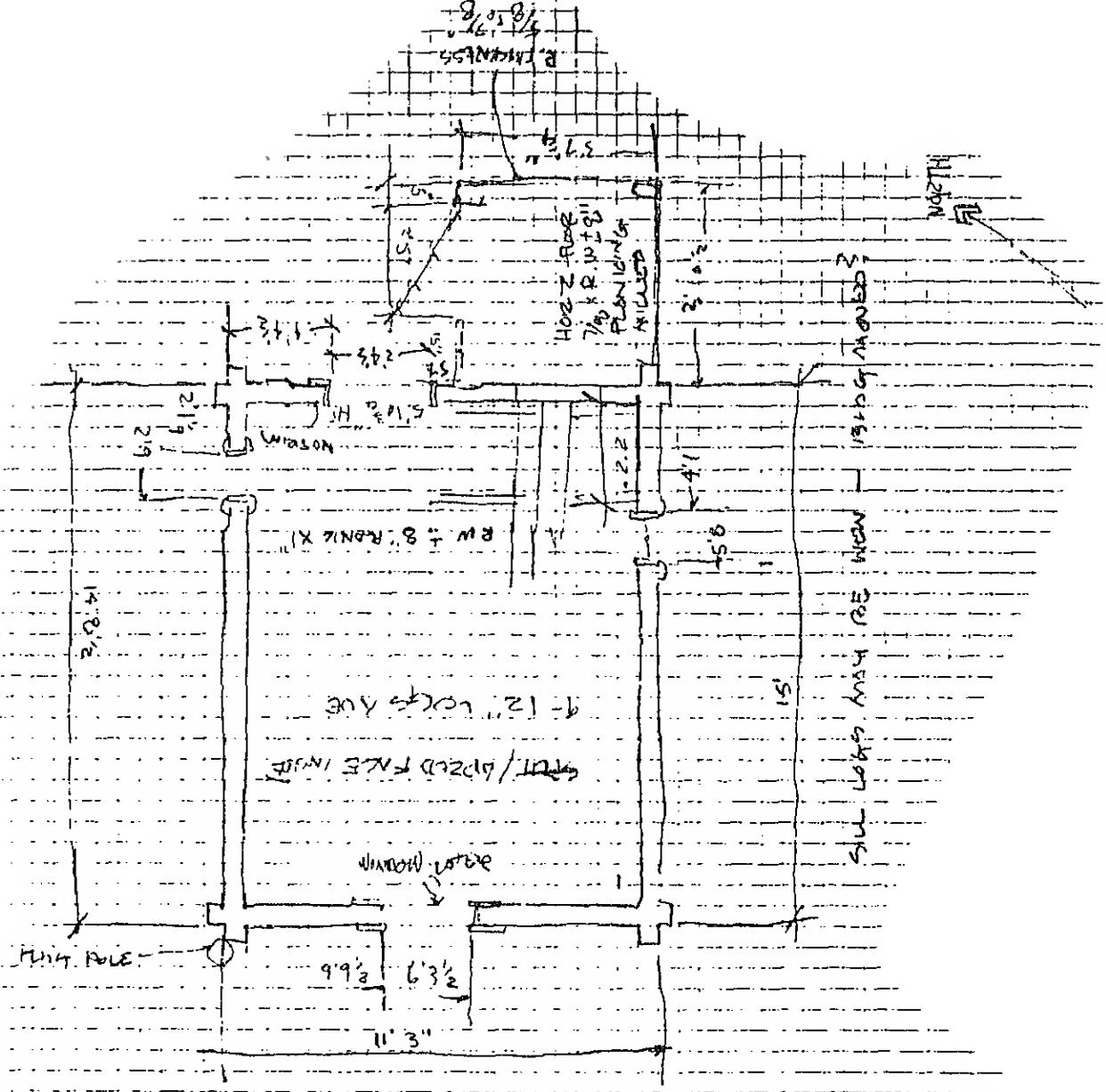
## FLOOR & FOUNDATION

### CONDITION:

FLOOR IN MAIN CABIN IN GOOD SHAPE - NO HOLES OR HOLLOW SPOTS - REASONABLY LEVEL & FLAT.  
 PORCH FLOOR INADEQUATE - BOARDS SOFT AND LOOSE, SUPPORT STRINGER AT THE PORCH POTTING UNK. STORAGE AREA.  
 FOUNDATION QUESTIONABLE - DIGGING UNDER SOUTH EAST CORNER YIELDED SOFT GROUND, ROT & A FEW STONES THE LARGEST OF WHICH WAS 4" DIAMETER.

### TREATMENT:

CORNERS OF THE MAIN CABIN SHOULD BE DUG OUT TO 10'-12". LARGE STONES FROM THE RIVER BED SHOULD THEN BE WEDGED FIRMLY IN PLACE UNDER THE STRUCTURE AND SHOULDN'T DONE AT THE FRONT TWO CORNERS OF THE PORCH.  
 THE EXISTING STRINGER UNDER THE FRONT OF THE PORCH SHOULD BE REMOVED AND REPLACED BY A NEW 9 1/2"-5" STRINGER - SET LEVEL W/ THE GROUND AT THE FRONT OF THE PORCH.  
 REMOVE THE FLOOR BOARDS FROM THE PORCH.  
 ONCE THE NEW STRINGER IS IN PLACE NEW FLOOR BOARDS ( $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 12"$  GALVANIZED NAILS) SHOULD BE PUT IN PLACE USING 12D GALVANIZED NAILS.



9" Logs AVE. (4.8" to 13")

7" SLATE ROOF  
SQUARE FEET

VERIFY IF SOB ON TOP  
OF GRABS OF BEVELIN?  
ON BZ

## I. CONDITION:

GOOD - SOUND LOGS. APPROPRIATE LENGTHS.  
PORCH ADDITION LOOSER BOARDED IN INADEQUATE BACKING.  
ROOF SUPPORT @ SOUTHEAST CORNER INADEQUATE.  
WINDOW CASING & TRIM FRIED. (SEE "WINDOWS & DOORS")

## TREATMENT:

RE-CHINK ANY GAPS BETWEEN LOGS w/ MOSS  
NAIL 2" x 4" STUD AGAINST LOG WALL BEHIND PORCH STOREAGE ROOM WALL - REIL  
BOARDS TO THE NEW STUD w/ 12d Galvanized Nails.  
REPLACE 1/2" x 1 1/2" PATTERN ON BACK SIDE OF BOARDS (7 TOTAL ON SOUTH  
WALL OF STORAGE ROOM)

## II. CONDITION:

STRUCTURALLY SOUND w/ GAPS BETWEEN SOME LOGS.  
TWO HOLES NEAR TOP (ONE DIRECTLY BELOW RIDGE BEAM 6"-9"), ONE UNDER  
GABLE ON SOUTH SIDE OF GABLE.  
WINDOW CASING & TRIM IN GOOD SHAPE (SEE WINDOWS & DOORS)

## TREATMENT:

RE-CHINK ANY GAPS BETWEEN LOGS w/ MOSS  
FILL TWO HOLES NEAR TOP w/ PIECES OF LOGS CUT & NAILED w/ 12d  
Galvanized Nails. G CHINKED w/ MOSS.  
REMOVE ANTENNA POLE.

## III. CONDITION:

GOOD - SOUND LOGS w/ GAPS BETWEEN SOME LOGS.  
SUBJECT FOR WALL PLATE @ FRONT OF PORCH LOOSE.  
WINDOW TRIM & CASING GOOD. GLAZING INTACT.

## TREATMENT:

RE-CHINK ANY GAPS BETWEEN LOGS w/ MOSS.  
REPLACE PORCH POST w/ NEW 5" PEELLED WHITE SPRUCE LOG (PUT NOTCH IN  
TO ACCEPT WALL PLATE - THE TOE NAIL IN w/ 12d galvanized).

## - W/ PORCH CONDITION

CABIN WALL GOOD w/ SMALL GAPS BETWEEN LOGS.

PORCH FRAME & TRIM GOOD.  
PORCH ADDITION WALL OK. ROOF OVER PORCH ADDITION LOOSE: CANVAS ON  
PORCH ADDITION ROOF SHOWING AGE.  
DOOR TO STOREAGE WONT SHUT BECAUSE OF SETTLING OF PORCH.

## TREATMENT:

RE-CHINK ANY GAPS w/ MOSS  
REMOVE CANVAS FROM TOP OF STOREAGE ROOM & REPLACE w/ ROOFING FELT.  
REMOVE POST @ NORTH EAST CORNER OF STOREAGE & REPLACE w/ LONGER 2" x 4" ST  
ATTACHED TO RAFTER (AMBER POST 2" x 4" UP.)

# HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

## FIELD NOTE BOOK

Building U.S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT

Address.....

City or Vicinity CHISANA, ALASKA

County and State .....

Chief of Party:

ROBERT SPUDE

Measured By:

DAVID C. ANDERSON

STEVEN N. PETERSON

Dates Measured 15 JULY 1982, 21 JUNE 1983

HABS Survey No. ....

ROOF

CONDITION:

ROOF - SOD ROOF ROTTING. TOPS OF CEILING MEMBERS. (9' x 4 to 6" HALF SPLIT white spruce logs (top split side, "DIMS 9'6" ON WEST SIDE.)  
NEWER ROOF ON TOP w/ FELT PAPER - FAIRLY GOOD SHAPE - NO SHEARPS GROWIN  
LIGHTLY ASYMMETRICAL w/ RIDGE SHIFTED TO EAST. (In front - symmetrical)  
STRUCTURAL MEMBERS - RIDGE, TURBINS, E. PLATE LOGS IN GOOD SHAPE  
"LOGS" AT GABLE ENDS MISSING - SUPPORT NOTCHED FOR FASCIA B  
END DETAIL IS LOW LEFT (SEE)  
ROOF IN ADDITION - CHANGE IN SLOPES (to 8:12 MAX from 6:12)  
FLY WOODS 1/2" X 10" KNOTTY LOGS 16" OC.  
FLYWOOD LAMINATING, SAYING it WATER STAINED  
RAFTERS EXPOSED TO MOISTURE - SIGNS OF DECAY - REST ON NEW ROOF  
E. TOP OF... PITCH. SEE DETAIL #2. BELOW LEFT.

TREATMENT:

REMOVAL ALL ROOFING MEMBERS ON NEWER ROOF AND ADDITION ROOF  
REMOVAL SOD & CEILING MEMBERS OF MAIN CABIN  
SET NEW PLATE LOG SUPPORTS ON GABLE ENDS w/ NOTCHES FOR FASCIA  
REPLACE CEILING MEMBERS 1/4" X 6" SPLIT LOGS (w. SPRUCE) SET SIGHT  
DOWN - 1" ON EAST SIDE - 9'6" ON WEST  
SET NEW 9" RAFTER LOGS ON ADDITION - 16" OC  
HAIL 1" X RANDOM WIDTH BEADS ACROSS ADDITION RAFTERS (AS PER DETAIL)  
TAKE OUT 18" METAL TRACING AT JUNCTION  
TAKE OFF OVER HORN ROOF  
METAL CHUTTER COATING (small shingles "designed to pull or partially burst")  
PLACE 4x5" FASCIA LOG ALONG ENDS OF CEILING MEMBERS - SET THEM IN  
PLATE LOGS - DOWEL/PEL IN POSITION.

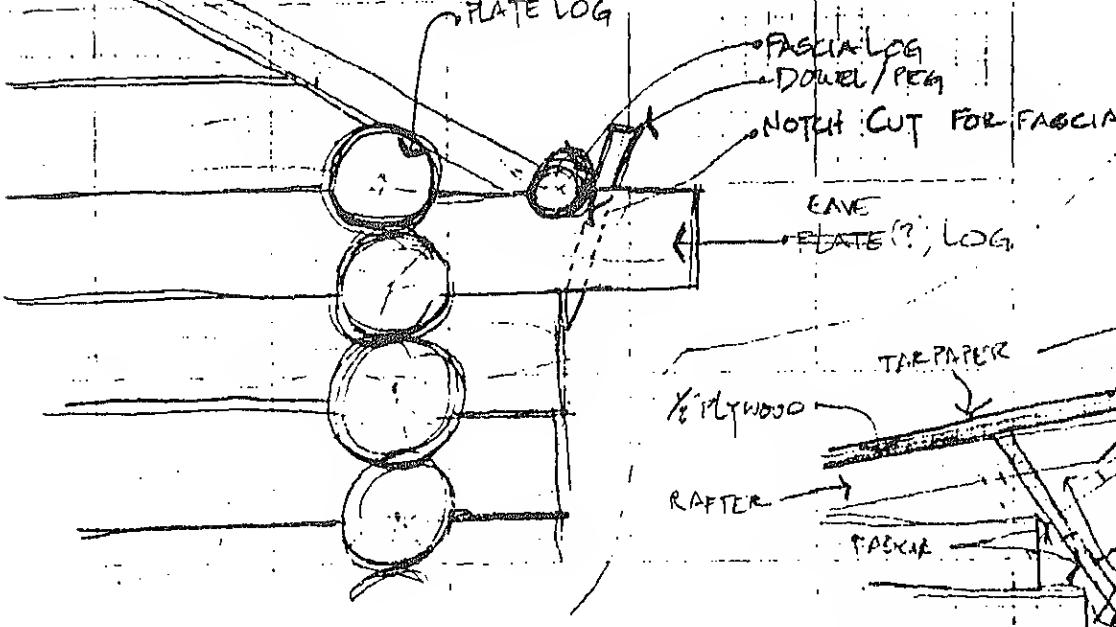
GABLES:

DETAIL: Condition:

SINKED & LEANING. MAJOR SINKS TO RIGHT OF PORCH DOOR.  
DILL LOGS HEAVING - PROBABLY CAUSE OF SINKING  
PLANK/BOARD COVERING GAP TO LEFT OF PORCH DOOR HEAVILY LEANING  
MAIN CABIN LOGS CUT IN FLAT TO TAKE FLAT TRIM (1/4 Thick) ON PORCH SIDE  
HEAVILY LEAN INSIDE w/ 1/8" TRIM.  
PORCH SOUTH WALLS LEAN AWAY FROM PLATE LOGS UP.

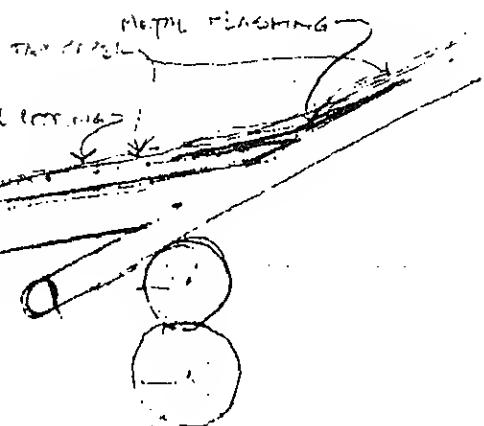
TREATMENT:

REMOVE BOARDING FROM UNTIL LEFT SIDE (INSIDE & OUTSIDE)  
REMOVAL TOP BOARD OF HUDSON BAY SECTION ON LEFT SIDE - RE-ATTACH PIN OF  
HUDSON BAY CONNECTION AT ALL POINTS.  
SET ONE NEW NOTCHED LOG INTO EACH SIDE OF THE FRONT & TOP WHEN FLAT  
HAS BEEN REPLACED. (5" DIA Log 3' 6" LONG)  
REPLATE: same panel as above ON LEFT SIDE & ON TOP IN FRONT OF THE



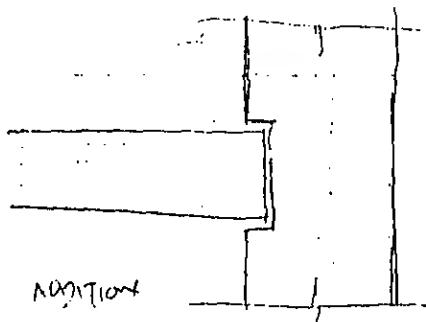
### #1 DETAIL - GABLE END FASCIA

SCALE . NONE



### #2 VENT

NOT TO SCALE



### #3 DETAIL

N.T.S.

### #4 PLAN DETAIL

N.T.S.

~~DECAYING - THE REST INCLUDING PLATE LOG IN ADDITION~~  
PROBLEM @ CONNECTION OF ADDITION: CABIN LOGS GROOVED  
ACROSS LOG WALL & ADDITION (2nd DETAIL)  
PROBLEM WHERE WALL & ROOF MEET. ROOF ON CABIN / DETAIL AT  
MANY OF THE 4 1/2" - 5" LOGS ON THE ADDITION HAVE BEEN KILLED  
90% OF THE WAY THROUGH IT. THE LOGS ARE MIDDLE OF THE  
WALL. IN FINE OUT BUT  
WINDOW FRAME. ADDITION MAY HAVE COME FROM MAIN CABIN WHICH  
DOOR IS NOW. - CASING SLIGHTLY SPLAYED AT BOTTOM -  
BUILT FOR THE FRAME.  
ADDITION LOGS PLATES INSIDE. SPLIT  
MAIN CABIN LOGS UNKILLED & HEWN FLOOR INSIDE.  
MOLDY FLOORING ON TOP LOGS OF SOUTH WALL OF ADDITION.

#### TREATMENT:

REMOVE & REPLACE BOTTOM TWO LOGS. (12" TAPER TO 8" X 28")  
POSSIBLY REMOVE ADDITION - WILL SEE  
OTHERWISE: REPLACE ALL SILL & SPANIEL LOGS ON ADDITION.  
REPLACE TOP 2 LOGS ON SOUTH WALL OF ADDITION.  
RECHECKING NECESSARY EVERY WHERE!

ADD ROOF  
CEILING

IF ADDITION IS REMOVED ALL LOGS ON WEST WALL ON THE  
MAIN CABIN SHOULD BE REPLACED W/ A WINDOW (THE ONE FROM THE ADDITION)  
(BACK UPRIGHT) SET IN WHERE THE DOOR IS PRESENTLY.

#### NORTH: Condition:

GOOD: END OF LOGS ON EAST SIDE. SHOWING SIGNS OF DETERIORATION  
BUT PLATE LOG IS NEW. CUT UP NEED TO BE REPLACED: THIS UNVARIABLE  
FLOOR WITH NETTING ON TOP VENT - BETTER DETAIL?  
BALL (SPANIEL) LOG KILLED, SORT.

CABIN CABIN

#### TREATMENT:

REPLACE PLATE LOGS ONE ABOVE IT 7 1/2 - 9" TAPER 18' 11" & 17'  
REPLACE SILL LOG & ONE ABOVE IT 12 - 14" TAPER 17'  
CHECK ENDS w/ D. PUNCH

#### FLOORING: Condition:

POOR TO BAD: SPRING IN Main Cabin, ROTTING IN ADDITION & NO  
IN PORCH.

Ceiling

Logs of table ends in ceiling 7 and - cut split.

#### TREATMENT:

REMOVE ALL FLOOR BOARDS & STRINGERS  
DIG DOWN TO GET AIR CIRCULATION  
FRAME IN NEW FLOOR 2" BELOW THRESHOLDS w/ 2x6's OR WOOD  
REPLANK RUNNING N-T-S w/ 1-1/4 PANDEM WIDTH BOARDS.

→ CONSIDER FOUNDATION WALL SYSTEMS EVERY WHERE!

/8 1/2

Auction

MAIN CABIN

200

Wet Bar  
Cupboards

Freezer

Toilet

Closet

10'

10'

10'

10'

10'

10'

10'

10'

10'

10'

10'

10'

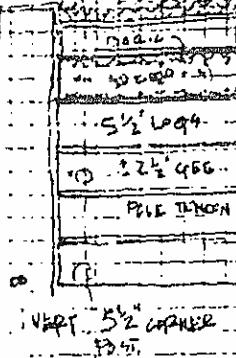
10'

10'

10'

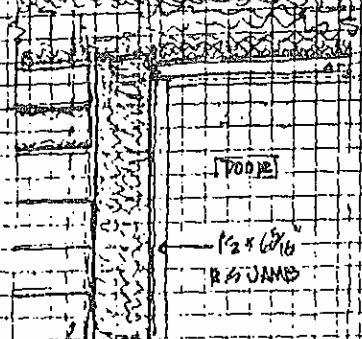
5% down  
12 @ 10%





VERT. 5 1/2" CARRIER  
P.S.

NAILED TO CORNER POST

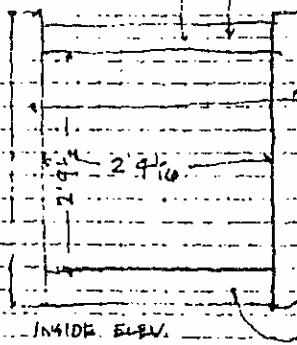


NOT NEEDED TO JAMB POST.

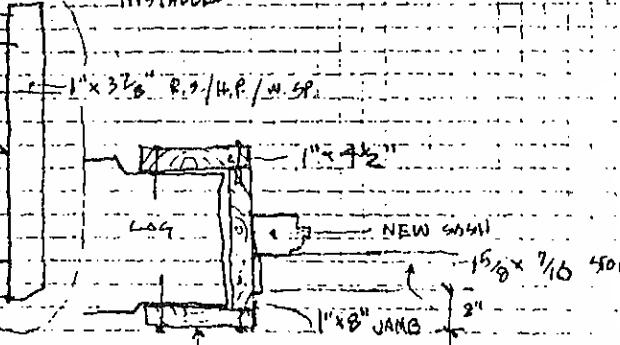
MOSSED CHINKING

### INSIDE ELEV. OF FRONT COMMIS. OFFICE

NOTE: TOP TRIM LOWERED  
POSS. WHEN NEW SASH  
INSTALLED

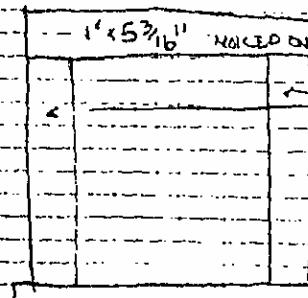


INSIDE ELEV.



1" x 1 1/8" STOP ON FRT. ONLY

### COMM OFFICE WINDOW A



OUTSIDE ELEV.

2" x (3) ± 8" SILL

### COMM OFFICE WINDOW A

16' HEIGHT  
1 1/2" x 15 1/2" HOLLOW C.G. NAR.  
6' 0 1/2" WIDP. R. 12

COMM. OFF.

NEEDS 16' LENGTH & 400F

WALL MAINTAINED TO 60"

FLOOR GOOD NO FLOORING

WALL, CEILING

FLOOR LEVEL = GOOD

PROBABLY NEEDS 16' WALL

COMM. OFFICES WINES 1/2"

THIN THIS IS NOT ANS FOR

OFF

NEEDS NEW TIE. PAPER

MINERAL PAPER

PROOF - ± 1962

1. Dried C. epigea

FROM Mr.  
H. Roff

3'2x3'2

2 1/2" x 4" PAPER  
3 5" dc

- 30P 200T

SPUT FILE IN

SEE PWDN.

၁၅၈

62

2

DOUBLE 'X' - NOTCHED JT

Wg? 4721NGR

911 Log

SECTION COMM. OFFICE: "B.B."

## ABOUT CHINA

9

# HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

## FIELD NOTE BOOK

Building U.S. COMMISSIONER'S RESIDENCE.....

Address .....

City or Vicinity CITISANA.....

County and State .....

Chief of Party:

ROBERT SPUDE.....

Measured By:

DAVID C. ANDERSON.....

STEVEN N. PETERSON.....

Dates Measured 15 JULY, 1982, 19 JUNE 1983.....

HABS Survey No. ....

UJ. COMMISSIONERS RESIDENCE (CHISANA, WEST)  
(REHABILITATION)

ROOF:

CONDITION:

CAD - Willows & various other plants growing in various places.  
The paper covering missing, sheathing badly water-damaged.

Roof system consists of two parts:

- ORIGINAL ROOF: SPLIT LOGS (AIC SPLIT DOWN ON RIDGE BEAM, PURLINS & PLATE LOGS w/ SOFT INSULATION ON TOP). BARE ENDS OF LOGS ARE ROTTING & FALLING OFF; UNDER-SIDE COVERED BY CULRUP - HARD TO SEE, BUT SIGNS OF WATER'S LEAKAGE ON WEST SIDE BUILDING.

- NEW ROOF: CONSISTS OF A RAFTER SYSTEM LAYED ON TOP OF SOFT LOGS ROOF. A PURLIN RUNS ALONG THE PLATE LOG RAFTERS & PURLINS SHOWING SIGNS OF DEGENERATION & DECAY. BOARDS WERE PLACED ACROSS THE RAFTERS w/ THE PAPER OR ASBESTOS OVER THEM. FASCIA BOARDS ARE WHEREVER, WEATHERLEAK MISSING.

PORF ENDS EXPOSED ALONG BOTH SIDES. DUE MAINLY TO Rotting PURLINS & AGGRAVATION OF THE SALT MOSS THAT SUPPORTS THE SECOND ROOF. BUT ALSO DUE TO THE APPARENT DECAY OF THE PLATE LOGS & THE WAY THE WALL LEADS RIDGE BEAMS, PURLINS APPEAR TO BE IN GOOD SHAPE.

TREATMENT:

1. REMOVE NEARER ROOF (SHEATHING, RAFTERS & PURLINS) AND REMOVE SOFT/MOSS INSULATION. (THIS MAY REVEAL THAT TOO MUCH DECAY HAS OCCURRED IN THE SPLIT LOG RAFTERS TO KEEP THEM, IN WHICH CASE THE CEILING w/ ITS TIN CULRUP COVERING MAY BE LOST. IT WOULD THEN BE NECESSARY TO REMOVE THE CULRUP & THE CEILING LOGS COMPLETELY.)

2. CUT 2x4 RAFTERS @ 16" CENTERS w/ A 1x6 RIDGE BOARD OVER THE RIDGE BEAM. THE RAFTERS SHOULD EXTEND 16" BEYOND OUTSIDE OF PLATE LOG. ATTACH 1x4 FASCIA PLANK TO EXTENDED ENDS OF RAFTERS AND PUT 2x4 CLOCKING BETWEEN THE RAFTERS ALONG THE TOP OF THE PLATE LOG. (OR IN ORDER TO REPLACE THE CULRUP IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO PUT A PLYWOOD CEILING IN UNDER THE RAFTERS. IT COULD EITHER BE SET FIRST BY PUTTING THE PLYWOOD ON TOP OF THE RIDGE BEAM, PURLINS & PLATE LOG AND SETTING THE RAFTERS ON TOP OF THE PLYWOOD, OR BY CUTTING THE PLYWOOD TO FIT UP BETWEEN THE PURLINS AND NAILING IT TO THE RAFTERS.)

1" X RANDOM WIDTH BOARDS SHOULD THEN BE NAILED ACROSS THE RAFTERS w/ 2 PLY ROOFING FELT ROBLED OVER THAT.

A TIN (EITHER ALUMINUM SHEETS OR CORRUGATED TIN ROOFING) ROOF NETTING TO BE PLACED ON TOP OF THAT.

(REFER TO "WOMEN'S JAIL" FOR FURTHER DETAILS.)

ADDITION: REMOVE PLATE LOGS ON EAST & WEST WALLS, AND RE-PLUMP BOTH WALLS WHERE THEY LEAN IN AT THE MID-POINT. (NOTE: CROSS BRACING MAY BE REQUIRED UNTIL NEW PLATE LOGS ARE SET IN PLACE.) PUT NEW PLATE LOGS IN ATTACHING THEM w/ 12" SPAKES (EVERY 2-3 FEET) TO THE REST OF THE WALL.

ALSO: ROOF SHOULD EXTEND TO THE ENDS OF THE RIDGE, PURLINS & PLATE LOGS AT THE FRONT & BACK OF THE BUILDING, AND A RAFTER SHOULD BE CENTERED OVER EACH WALL.

WALLS:

EARTH NEEDS TO BE RAISED SO THAT CORNER LOGS CAN BE SET IN SUCH A WAY AS TO RAISE THE CORNER. CORNER LOGS SHOULD BE SPLIT LOGS. FIRST, TO MAKE IT EASIER TO CLOSE THE GAPS.

WHEN THE CORNER HAS BEEN RAISED SUFFICIENTLY, PLACE LARGE PLATE LOGS UNDER THE CORNER AS A FOUNDATION (CORNER LOGS LIFTED  $\frac{3}{4}$ " - 1" HIGHER THAN ULTIMATELY NECESSARY TO ALLOW SETTING & PLACEMENT OF THE ROCKS).

BACK FILL W/ DIRT & CHINK THE WALL W/ MOSS TO FILL ANY GAPS. TAP WOODEN DOWELS BACK INTO THE TRIM PIECES UNTIL THEY ARE DO NOT SPLIT THE TRIM!

### WEST: CONDITION:

FAIL TO GOOD. MOST LOGS SOUND W/ THE PROBABLE EXCEPTION OF ONE LOG WHICH SEEMS TO HAVE DETERIORATED BY EXPOSURE TO THE ELEMENTS SINCE THE ORIGINAL ROOF.

1) LOW HEAVILY WEATHERED BUT OTHERWISE OKAY. ONE PIECE OF SPLIT TIM MISSING FROM OUTSIDE. ONE PANEL OF GLASS MISSING. THE OTHER PECKERED.

LARGE (UP TO 1") GAPS BETWEEN MAIN CABIN LOGS & LOGS FOR FRUIT ROOM. LOGS GAP UNDER WINDOW SILL.

WALL LEANS IN 3-4 INCHES IN THE MIDDLE AT THE TOP UP TO THE PLATE LOG.

### TREATMENT:

AFTER REMOVAL OF THE ROOF & THE PLATE LOG, THE TOP OF THE WALL SHOULD BE BRACED BACK DOWN TO THE OPPOSITE WALL AND HUMBED ONCE THE WALL IS BACK TO VERTICAL. THE NEW PLATE LOG (EXTENDED 2' BEYOND FRONT & BACK) SHOULD BE SET IN PLACE & CUT TO FIT ALL 3 INTERSECTING WALLS.

AFTER SPiking THE PLATE LOG IN PLACE THE BRACING SHOULD REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE ROOF IS UP & SECURED.

CHINK ALL GAPS BETWEEN LOGS (BOTH VERTICAL & HORIZONTAL GAPS) USE A SPLIT LOG OR 1X4 BOARD TO COVER GAP UNDER WINDOW.

REPLACE GLASS W/ 2-20"X16" SINGLE PANELS (USE GLAZING COMPOUND), REPLACE WINDOW TRIM ON RIGHT SIDE W/ SPLIT LOG PIECES PAINT WINDOW FRAME.

### NORTH: CONDITION:

GOOD.

### TREATMENT:

RECHINK ANY GAPS

### EAST: CONDITION:

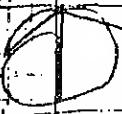
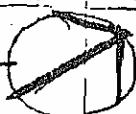
IDENTICAL TO WEST EXCEPT FOR THE WINDOW (DIFFERENT SIZE)

### TREATMENT:

SAME AS WEST: EXCEPT USE 2-14"X20" PANELS OF GLASS

# FLOOR PLAN (EXISTING)

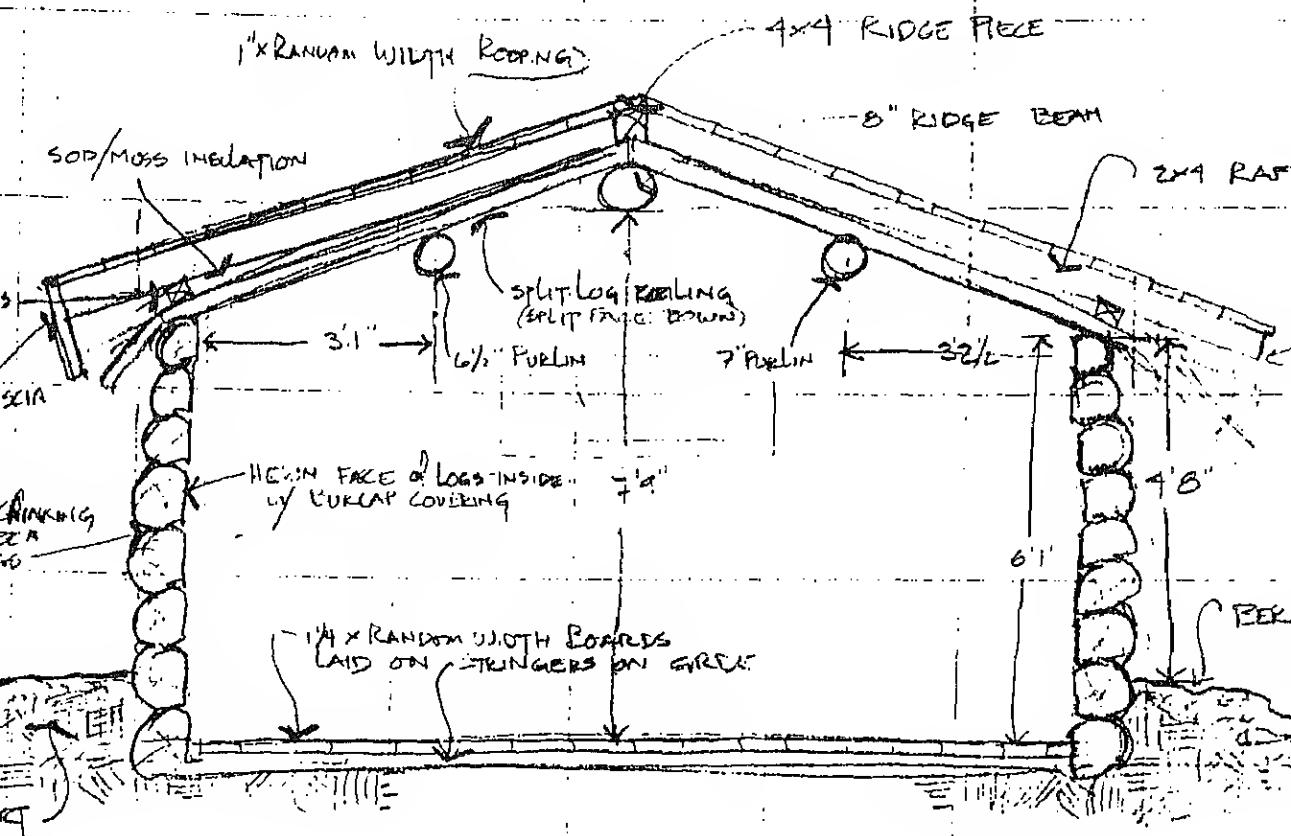
SCALE  $\frac{3}{8}'' = 1'0''$



Magnetic North

Plane North  
GDP EAST

TRUE N.  
20° E.  
N.D.P.



THREE PANE AWNING TYPE  
WINDOW (ALL 3 PANES INTACT)

INSIDE FLOOR 8'-2" LOWER  
THAN SURROUNDING LAND  
(BERMING? SETTING? SOO FEET  
POOF?)

INTERIOR LOGS HEAVILY FLAT  
W/ WALLS COVERED W/  
GREEN BURLAP.

SPLIT LOG PANEL SHELLING  
SYSTEM W/ CABINET UNDER  
NEATH

1" SPLIT LOG  
PANEL SHELL below  
window & 1" on each  
side (16" wide)

CEILING COVERED W/  
TAN BURLAP (WRAPPED  
AROUND PURLINS)

WALL LEBELS  
FROM WIND  
SILL TO LOG

PANEL DOOR W/  
GLAZING & SPLIT LOG  
TRIM (OFF HINGES)

DOOR: 7' FULL  
UNIVERSAL (2  
SECTIONS)

FRONT WALL HOOD TO  
7" THICKNESS

DOORS HGT.  
5'6"

SPLIT LOG TRIM  
MISSING

3'2" 11" 2'6" 5'4" 10'1" 10'1"

SPLIT LOG SHELL SYSTEM

SPLIT LOG / WOOD SIDE BY  
TRIM

BEER GLASS IN  
LOG WALLS

PERCH: WILLS LET HOLLOW  
LOGS HIGH, THEN  
HUSKED LEAF COV'LY  
TO EGG

SUBSTANTIAL SETTING @ FRONT  
TWO CORNERS. 3' 4"

OPEN HGT.  
5'7"

3' 0" x 10' 4"

6' 4" TO HEAD  
5' 2 1/4 GILL HT.

(2) 7' 0" - 2' 10" - 4' 11" - 3' 1 1/4

4' 2" & 3' PEEL LOGS  
FILE TO TOP OF SHELF

MITRED CORNER.

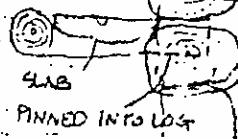
HALF RD 1/2"  
TRIM

PLAZO CON INLAY BOARD AROUND ROOM.

NO COVERING ON FLOORS.

SHELF D = 3' 5" x 6' 8"

(2) = 1' 2" x 6' 11"



SLAB

PINNED INTO LOG

W.F. LOOMIS  
J. 102  
2' 2"

F.S. PANELLING  
R.W. (L. 60 11")

SPANNING

J. 101  
2' 2"  
SHELF

To CROWN COMP

BIGGIE  
WITH  
HINGE DOOR,

7' 1 1/2  
2' 2"

LEILING - COVERED W/ BURLAP  
2' 9" WIDE SEAMS BOT ROWERS TO  
PURFLINS WRAPPED.

WALLS: LOGS CHINKED WITH 1/2"  
GEE POLES (SPLIT) PLAZO BOXES 3'  
TUNDRA - COVERED WITH "POOL  
TABLE" GREEN BURLAP.  
1' 11" - IN GREEN BLUE - TAILED ON

5' 3" - 1' 11" - 1' 11" - 2' 6 1/2" - 1' 11" - 1' 11" - 2' 1"

PLAZO BOX  
TRIM PANOMA  
WIDTH ENOUGH

5' 2"

5' 2"

INSIDE WALLS  
CHINKING OR  
WRAPPED WITH  
HEAVY WHITE  
CANVAS

FLOORING 1" X 7" RND

2' 6" - 1' 11" - 2' 6" - 1' 11" - 2' 6" - 1' 11" - 2' 6"

5' 2"

5' 2"

SPANNING

SPANNING  
SHELF

5' 2"

5' 2"

6' 0" - 1' 4" - 1' 4" - 1' 4" - 1' 4" - 1' 4" - 1' 4" - 1' 4"

6' HEAD

5' 2" LOG TRIM W/ BARK  
LOGS STUFF IN HALF  
7' 8" x 12' RND, W/T

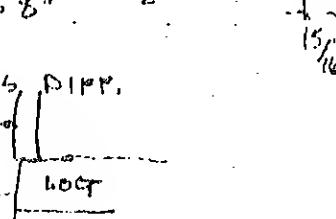
"PAVED GRAVEL ETC. 8" H"

PAINTED W/ PLUMIC STUFB.

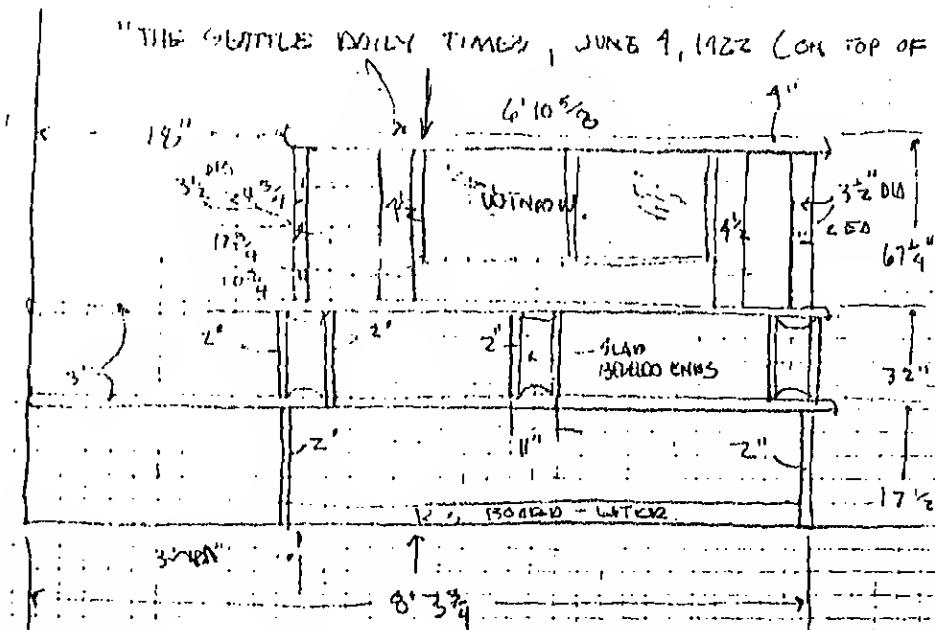


PUT IN AIR & CARRY DATE. ADD 15 DIPP.  
\$ GIVE VIMBES. PIPPE. VIMA

WEIR UNKNOWN.



"THE SEATTLE DAILY TIMES, JUNE 9, 1922 (ON TOP OF SHELF)



WEST

~~EDG~~ WALL SHELVING

KNIGHT STORE

1 1/2	3 1/2	5
1 1/2	3 1/2	

3 1/2 X 5 1/2  
HOLE

RAILINGS

3

4

B

BOARD IND 4000  
LATER. GEM 4000

5

4 1/2

18

3

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